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Sadat to Visit Israel; Says Begin Talks on Autonomy Progress

By William Claiborne and Edward Cody

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 11 — President Anwar Sadat, arriving himself satisfied with the progress of Palestinian autonomy talks, today said he will travel by yacht to Haifa, Israel, in the next month.

A continuing effort to solidify peace agreements with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Mr. Sadat announced his travel plans at a news conference after the second day of talks here between him and Mr. Begin during which the leaders said they agreed to discuss the key irritants of Israeli settlements on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Sadat said the talks were a success, marking another step forward in improvement of bilateral relations and giving new impetus to the separate talks on Palestinian autonomy. He declined to say what constituted the success.

Mr. Sadat's decision to visit the Israeli port of Haifa, the end of August, however, marked a departure of sorts from the expected pace of Egyptian-Israeli normalization. It had been generally expected he would not make any new visit to Israel until Mr. Begin's government made significant concessions in the negotiations on setting up autonomous councils in Gaza and the West Bank.

Mr. Sadat's visit will follow a trip to Haifa on the presidential yacht "El Yashar," which is the vessel King Farouk used away on in July 1952, after he was deposed in the free officers' coup led by Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Mr. Sadat, responding to a correspondent's question, said he was satisfied with the progress of the talks so far despite the disagreement over settlements, adding he is cognizant of the fact that the talks have time.

Similar U.S. Stance

He seemed to coincide with the position recently taken by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who said generally he believed the talks will happen in the next few months, and Mr. Vance said he expects to get involved in earnest only next fall.

The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty signed in Washington on March 26, 1979, between Egypt and Israel, on the one hand, and the United States, on the other, called for the establishment of a self-governing body for the West Bank and Gaza Strip by next May.

The talks are scheduled to resume August 5 at Herzliya, a beachside suburb of Tel Aviv. But Israeli spokesman Dan Patir said that the



Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, center, talks with a member of the Jewish community at Alexandria's central synagogue. Mr. Begin attended afternoon prayer services Tuesday.

Restoration of Legality

U.K. to Push Case for Rhodesia

By Leonard Downie Jr. and Jay Ross

LONDON, July 11 (UPI) — Britain yesterday promised a new plan for restoring Zimbabwe Rhodesia to legality and making the multilateral government of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa acceptable to the rest of the world.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, announced that, as a result of preliminary consultations with African leaders, Britain intended to make firm proposals of its own to bring Rhodesia to legal independence on a basis which we believe should be acceptable to the international community.

Those proposals would include changes in Bishop Muzorewa's government and Constitution to reduce the power reserved for Rhodesia's 4 percent white minority, according to officials. They said Mrs. Thatcher and Lord Carrington will urge Bishop Muzorewa in meetings here later this week to seek changes in constitutional provisions preserving white control over the military, police, civil service, judiciary and the process for amending the Constitution.

According to an official, Lord Harewood, special envoy to the United States, said that some of the proposals would include changes in Bishop Muzorewa's government if sufficient constitutional changes were made. The official would not name these leaders.

"They don't rule Muzorewa out if he demonstrates that he is in charge and makes those changes," the official said. "Some of them acknowledged that there had to be some special protection of whites — as there was when they were granted independence from Britain — but they felt the Rhodesian constitution just went too far."

Although officials here acknowledged that Bishop Muzorewa does not believe he can get the necessary support from Rhodesia's whites to make the constitutional changes, they still believe he can be convinced otherwise. The Foreign Office has received an informal report that some influential Rhodesian whites were ready to agree to changes, so long as their security was not compromised, and were waiting for Bishop Muzorewa to ask them.

British officials have little hope, however, that the

Skylab Plummets Harmlessly Over Indian Ocean, Australia

From Agency Dispatches

SYDNEY, July 11 — A ghost ship with a proud tradition, Skylab plummeted to Earth today like a flaming meteor.

About 20 tons of fiery metal were scattered over 3,700 miles of the Indian Ocean, the North American Air Defense Command reported. NORAD said the largest pieces of Skylab apparently hit at the front of the 100-mile wide corridor about 200 miles from the southwestern Australian city of Perth.

A National Aeronautics and Space Administration spokesman said a tracking station at Ascension Island in the south Atlantic confirmed at 5:07 Greenwich Mean Time that Skylab's solar panels were ripping loose from the thickening atmosphere at an altitude of 69 miles.

About 500 pieces of the 77.5-ton spacecraft, including a 5,100-pound airlock and a 3,900-pound lead safe that protected film from radiation, had been expected to strike Earth.

"I can't confirm it, but it appears that some of the pieces did overfly Australia," said Richard Smith, head of the NASA task force monitoring the death of Skylab. As to whether any might have landed on the continent, he replied: "Yes, absolutely. It's a possibility. We have reports of hot debris in the sky from several western Australian points."

NASA said that the State Department received a message from the Australian government reporting no indication of any damage or injury.

'Vivid, Colorful'

Dozens of residents in western Australia reported seeing debris falling near Kalgoorlie, 370 miles northeast of Perth. A radio station in Albany, 250 miles southeast of Perth, said the debris was a "vivid, colorful sight." It reported that wreckage of the disintegrating space station appeared to be heading inland toward Kalgoorlie.

Reports from Esperance, 450 miles southeast of Perth, indicated that debris had headed northward, possibly into the uninhabited Simpson Desert. A controller at Esperance airport said that he counted 50 to 100 pieces of "glowing debris," giving off long streaks of light, coming in from the Indian Ocean.

A woman in Esperance said she was standing outside her home "not really knowing what to expect."

when someone shouted, 'Here it comes.' I looked up, and what seemed like a shower of sparkling lights, like a rocket, passed overhead with no sound — until after about half a minute or so there was this boom, and my husband said it was the sonic boom."

A man standing in a main street in Perth said what appeared to be two comets passed overhead. "There was no sound — just long streaks of very bright lights. It was definitely heading north. It was like a train in the sky."

A pilot bringing his airliner into Perth airport reported fragments of

Skylab streaking across the sky in flames of blue and red. Capt. Bill Anderson, who flies for a local airline, said he was approaching the city at 28,000 feet at about 12:35 a.m. Thursday, local time, when he saw two lights that appeared to be descending.

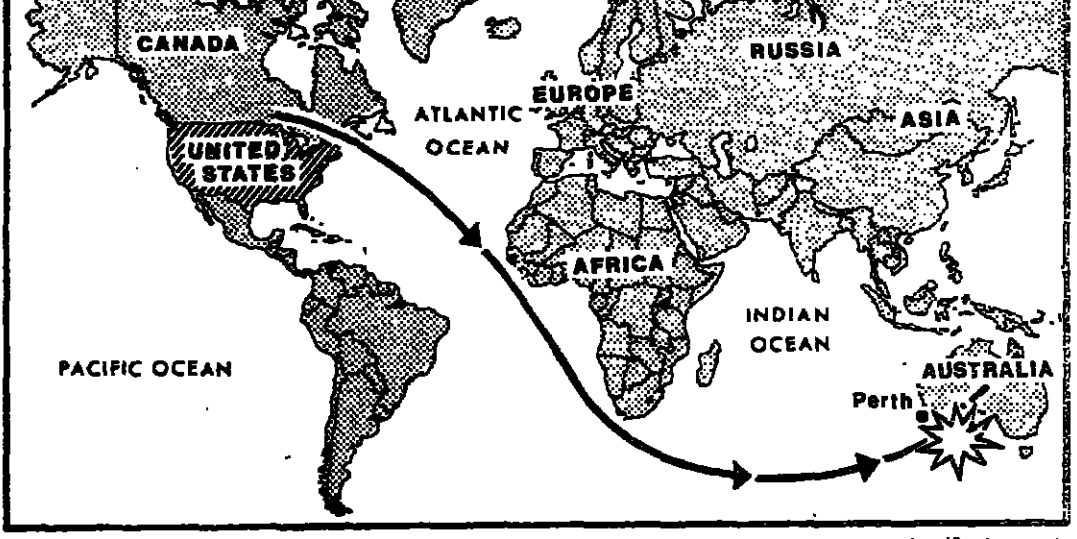
The lights then turned red, he said, and started to break up, becoming five large pieces trailed by smaller, glowing debris. Capt. Anderson estimated that the pieces fell along the southwest coast of Australia about 350 miles from Perth.

The debris entered the atmosphere several thousand miles farther

ther into the Indian Ocean than NORAD had predicted in its final forecast about 90 minutes before re-entry. NORAD had predicted the pieces would fall in an area ranging from the south Atlantic Ocean into the Indian Ocean.

Skylab's last signal was recorded at 5:11 p.m. GMT by the Ascension Island tracking station. The craft began its final plunge after NASA sent it into a tumble to steer it away from North America.

The final orbital path passed over the north Pacific, the northwest tip of the United States, south



Representation of descent path of Skylab, whose debris fell over Indian Ocean and Australia.

As Guerrillas Approach Managua

Sandinistas Hint Softening on U.S. Plan

By Martin P. Houseman

MANAGUA, July 11 (UPI) — Sandinista guerrillas closed to within 15 miles of Managua from the north and south today and the rebel leadership appeared to soften its opposition to a U.S. plan to remove Anastasio Somoza as president of Nicaragua.

"We must decide to what extent we can be flexible without abandoning our principles of nonintervention [from abroad] in Nicaraguan affairs," Sandinista headquarters told its commanders on the rebel radio network.

Red Cross officials and reporters today entered Sandinista advance patrols on the Leon highway about 15 miles northwest of here, and between El Crucero and Cuatro Esquinas, 15 miles to the south. Gen. Somoza's National Guard had yet to attack Masaya, the guerrilla stronghold 16 miles southeast of here. Bad weather grounded National Guard warplanes over most of the country.

In San Jose, Costa Rica, U.S. special envoy William Bowdler met members of the Sandinista National Liberation Front's provisional government, or "Junta of National Reconstruction."

Although the Sandinistas have branded as "imperialist intervention and blackmail" U.S. peace proposals promising substantial reconstruction aid in exchange for moderation of the junta's stand, the left-leaning junta has apparently decided to be more flexible.

Foreign Pressure

The change in attitude could be the result of pressure on the Sandinista leadership by the governments of Venezuela, Costa Rica and Panama, all of which are sympathetic to the guerrilla cause. Byron Vaky, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, visited the three countries last week seeking support for the U.S. peace effort.

Syria today became the fourth Arab country to recognize the Sandinista junta. Libya, Iraq and

Southern Yemen are the others.

U.S. Embassy officials in Managua expressed optimism at prospects of final Sandinista acceptance of some form of the U.S. peace proposal. The plan calls for Gen. Somoza's resignation, creation of a moderate interim government, implementation of a cease-fire, and free elections and representative constitutional rule.

Gen. Somoza told newsmen in

his bunker command post last night that he expected a prompt U.S.-Sandinista agreement on peace terms.

The U.S. Air Force yesterday pulled out a rescue team stationed in Costa Rica after the Costa Rican government denied it permission to stay. The team had been flown in for the event that the U.S. Embassy in Managua would have to be evacuated.

Desai Defections Herald

Major Shake-Up in India

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, July 11 (NYT) — With its parliamentary majority eroded by defections, the ruling Janata Party was challenged today by a motion of no confidence in its leader, Prime Minister Morarji Desai. The vote on the motion is scheduled for Monday.

In the last three days the Janata coalition has lost 46 parliamentary seats as members resigned in disagreement with party policies and alliances. These resignations from the party, which are likely to continue, have so far reduced Janata strength in the all-important lower house, or Lok Sabha, to 255 of the body's 538 members.

The reasons for the attack on Mr. Desai's leadership include the party's defeat in the recent state elections, the party's loss of its majority in the Lok Sabha, and the party's loss of its majority in the Rajya Sabha.

There appears to be a general agreement on the part of political leaders that elections at this time would produce no clear winners.

Instead they seem to be hoping

for to unseat former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

But in addition to ideological considerations tactics also are playing a major role. As the once significant chance of Mrs. Gandhi's restoration has all but collapsed, the unity of Janata — built largely around a common hatred of Mrs. Gandhi — also ebbed. The various caucuses within the party sought to gain dominance and when they failed, looked outside Janata for other possible alliances.

Those members of the divided opposition who are orchestrating the parliamentary attack are apparently not aiming for a dissolution of Parliament and early elections. There appears to be a general agreement on the part of political leaders that elections at this time would produce no clear winners.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Vance Says Treaty Defeat Would Be Blow to NATO

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, July 11 — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said yesterday that NATO might survive if the Senate rejects the LT-2 treaty signed by President Jimmy Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev last month.

Defeat of the treaty would be a "very severe blow" to the NATO alliance, Mr. Vance said, citing other likely repercussions if the agreement is rejected, including "unlimited nuclear competition and a serious increase in Soviet tensions." (Photo: Page 2)

Today, Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, sent the military's criticisms of SALT-2. Gen. Jones endorsed treaty without enthusiasm, calling it a "modest but useful step in a long-range process."

As Mr. Vance ended his second day of testimony in support of the treaty before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Edward Brooke, D-Neb., asked him, "Would NATO survive without LT-2?"

Mr. Vance paused and then responded softly, "I don't know." A member of the committee failed to press his answer and asked again, "I don't know."

Repercussions

The administration's view that a test of SALT would affect NATO unity had been raised May by Defense Secretary Harold Brown during talks in Brussels of NATO defense ministers (JHT, July 17). Three days later, President Carter said that the United States European allies would "continue to rely on NATO" to provide for their defense.

Mr. Hill, from a separate line at San Francisco airport, watched Mr. Mason clear immigration. It was midafternoon. By Mr. Hill's account, this is what happened when he reached passport control:

A uniformed official handed a piece of paper to the woman about to stamp Mr. Hill's passport. Mr. Hill, who had seen the official looking at him as he stood in line, said, "I

don't think you like me, do you?" He was smiling.

The official did not smile. The official said he had two questions for Mr. Hill and that Mr. Hill must answer them truthfully. "Have you ever had a homosexual experience?" the official asked.

"How do you want me to answer?" Mr. Hill asked.

"Are you a practicing homosexual?" the official asked. "Yes," Mr. Hill said. The woman at passport control folded Mr. Hill's papers and handed them to the immigration official. Mr. Hill was taken to a small room at the airport and told that practicing homosexuals may not enter the United States.

He was given two options: he could get on the next flight for London, or he could stay in the United States and submit to a psychiatric examination, which would almost certainly result in his expulsion from the country.

Carl Hill, 32, antique furniture restorer and occasional photographer, had bumped up against U.S. Code, Title 8, Section 1482, Excludable Aliens, General Classes. There are 31 subsections of excludable aliens, including anarchists, prostitutes, drug addicts, alcoholics, and the mentally retarded; but the category under which Carl Hill was detained was "(4) Aliens afflicted with psychopathic personality, or sexual deviation, or a mental defect."

Boutiller Case

Sixteen years ago, a Canadian national named Olive Boutiller applied in New York for U.S. citizenship. Mr. Boutiller had been arrested four years earlier in New York on a charge of sodomy, (which was ultimately dismissed), and at the government's request he submitted an affidavit in which he said that since 1959 he had shared an apartment

with his male lover. He was refused citizenship and ordered deported on the ground that his homosexuality constituted "psychopathic personality."

The Supreme Court upheld that ruling. "The legislative history of the act," wrote Justice Tom Clark, referring to the 1952 Immigration Act, "indicates beyond a shadow of a doubt that the Congress intended to phrase psychopathic personality to include homosexuals."

That was the law, on June 13, as Carl Hill sat in a hallway at San Francisco airport and tried to figure out what to do. It was wonderfully American, in its way, bureaucracy and experimentation tangled up together: in 10 days, 200,000 homosexuals were going to march down one of the main thoroughfares of a major California city, wearing green hair and business suits and huge banners reading "DYKES ON BIKES." And an immigration

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BOUQUETS — Brig. Gen. Saif Amir Rahimi is framed by supporters' bouquets after he bucked Iranian government officials and received backing from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to remain as military police chief. Story: Page 2.



Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee talk with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance before the SALT-2 hearing. From left: Sens. Charles Percy and Jacob Javits, Mr. Vance, Marshal Shulman, a Vance adviser, and Sen. Frank Church.

Rhodesian Leader Believed Growing Flexible

Carter Is Expected to Pressure Muzorewa for Changes

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP) — Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa was expected to come under pressure today from President Carter for changes in Zimbabwe Rhodesia's Constitution to give the country's black majority more political power now.

Before meeting with Mr. Carter at Camp David, Md., Bishop Muzorewa said the United States and Britain have not asked for specific changes in the Constitution, but "the time is coming."

A White House official said yesterday that the president would outline for Bishop Muzorewa the steps the United States would like to see him take to attain "true majority rule." The White House believed that the meeting would help lessen congressional efforts to get Mr. Carter to remove immediately U.S. sanctions on Rhodesia, the official said.

Yesterday, Bishop Muzorewa said he would reject U.S. and British appeals for immediate constitutional changes, saying he feared

that such changes could set off a complete exodus of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's small but powerful white minority, whom the African leader described as "frightened of the new situation."

Change Hinted

But comments by the bishop today suggested he was not unshakable in resisting U.S.-British pressure for change. He was asked if his denial meant he would entertain appeals by Mr. Carter to alter the constitution.

Another Pipeline Bombed

Bazargan Retains General On Order From Khomeini

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Iran, July 11 — The government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan has given up efforts to remove a senior army commander who objected to the return of foreign military experts, mainly Americans, to maintain Iran's large arsenal of Western weapons.

The officer, Gen. Saif Amir Rahimi, a confidant of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, had refused to submit to an order dismissing him from his post as military police commander.

Meanwhile, an explosion blew up an oil pipeline to Abadan that supplies crude oil to the world's largest refinery. It was the second such blast in a week. On Saturday, explosions cut off the refinery's supply lines from the Aghajari fields. Those pipelines still have not been repaired.

Neither blast affected Iran's crude oil exports. Refined products account for relatively little of the country's foreign income.

'Black Wednesday'

A guerrilla group called "Black Wednesday" claimed responsibility yesterday for the first blast. The group was formed after guerrilla bands of Arabs who live in Iran clashed with government forces in Khorramshahr in May, when the

guerrillas refused to surrender their arms to state authorities.

The state radio said that today's explosion occurred near the Arab village of Darkhwan, halfway between Abadan and Ahvaz, at 2:30 a.m.

Two persons were killed and one injured today when a revolutionary guard unit opened fire on a boat smuggling arms from Iraqi territory to Khorramshahr, Mohammad Alavi, said.

The army's decision to fire Gen. Rahimi had been endorsed by Mr. Bazargan, who said in a recent speech that Iran could not afford to let its billions of dollars in Western weapons go to ruin merely because Iranians lacked the skills and spare parts to maintain them. The decision to bow to the ayatollah's authority is seen as a major setback for the Bazargan government's efforts to assert control over the army.

Gen. Rahimi said yesterday that he and the ayatollah were at odds with the government and other military leaders over the issue of foreign experts. "We don't need anyone," he said in an interview. "We have enough people who have been trained in the West and in America who can do the job."

In Washington, State Department officials said that the United States had received no request for military experts to help maintain U.S. weapons and equipment, but they said that the Iranians had asked from time to time about delivery of spare parts previously ordered.

The government's defeat in its confrontation with Gen. Rahimi was underlined yesterday by a spokesman for the Khomeini office in the city of Qom. He said that the general had been "told to stay in his post" by the revolutionary leader, despite the dismissal order from Defense Minister Taghi Riahi and Gen. Nasser Farbod, the chief of staff.

Desai Defections Herald Major Shake-Up in India

(Continued from Page 1)

for a parliamentarianism that could perhaps bring together former Congress Party members purged of the taint of Mrs. Gandhi, socialists, Muslims and the representatives of landowning peasants who comprise a significant but

eroding element in Janata. The leader of this attack is Yeshwant Chavan, a former cabinet minister in Mrs. Gandhi's government, who is now the Opposition leader at head of the Congress faction that has disavowed Mrs. Gandhi. In framing the motion Mr. Chavan set the tone for the challenge when he told the packed House, that the present government has failed to stem economic problems and a growing dissatisfaction among all sectors.

And worst of all, charged Mr. Chavan, there has been a tragic destruction of the national ethos of secularism. "This was a reference to the government's reliance on the Jan Sangh coalition, Janata's largest single component which arose from a Hindu militant movement often charged with fomenting anti-Muslim troubles.

More significant than any of today's speeches was the absence from Parliament of Charan Singh, Mr. Desai's deputy prime minister. Mr. Singh commands the Janata faction representing peasant landowners and has in the past threat-

ened to pull out of the coalition in protest to what he regarded as a drift away from secular policies and unnecessary accommodation of the Jan Sangh wing.

Some of Mr. Singh's closest associates have quit Janata and there is speculation that his conspicuous absence today was a signal of his own imminent withdrawal from the party, a move that would be a serious blow to Janata fortunes regardless of the outcome of the no confidence vote.

The lawsuit, scheduled for trial on Aug. 13, contends that homosexuality is not either "pathological" or a "mental defect," particularly in light of the recent American Psychiatric Association and American Psychological Association actions removing homosexuality from their lists of mental disorders. Homosexuality, the argument goes, is not a medical condition. So any examination to determine if a person is homosexual (as required by immigration law) would not be a medical examination, the lawsuit argues — and therefore would be outside the statutory authority of the Public Health Service.

Not statistics are kept on the number of homosexuals turned away at U.S. borders. The vacation has been a remarkable one for Carl Hill, who apparently leads a calm existence in London, and had never before seen the United States. After his airport troubles, he and Mr. Mason were taken in as small-scale visiting dignitaries; they were asked to walk at the head of the Gay Freedom Day parade, and San Francisco Mayor

the apparent willingness to find a solution."

Throughout a busy day yesterday, which also included appearances on Capitol Hill before congressional supporters, meetings with labor groups and journalists, Bishop Muzorewa repeatedly said he has moved as rapidly as he could to end racial discrimination and halt the country's guerrilla war.

Offer Repeated

He repeated his offer of amnesty for all members of the Patriotic Front guerrilla forces, including leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo. This offer has been conveyed in personal letters from Bishop Muzorewa to the two men.

Asked if he is still prepared to negotiate with them, as he said in October, Bishop Muzorewa would say only that he would open a "dialogue" with them. At a breakfast with newsmen today, he said he was willing to meet with the guerrilla leaders with "no conditions about it."

Bishop Muzorewa told one group of congressional supporters that he also had sent letters to the presidents of Zambia and Mozambique, offering "good neighbor relations" if they would cease support for the guerrillas.

But he added that he has not received any response from the guerrillas or their supporters "except an escalation of the war" since he took office June 1.

At the breakfast, Bishop Muzorewa declined to say whether his government was receiving "military aid" from South Africa. "I think that's none of your business," he said.

In explaining President Carter's June 7 decision to maintain economic sanctions against the Muzorewa government, despite strong sentiment in the Senate to end the trade embargo, Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance stressed the racial inequalities caused by the constitution's entrenchment of white power.

Mr. Vance said that the constitution, approved by whites only, gives them continuing control of the armed forces and police and a veto power over constitutional change for at least the next 10 years.

Bishop Muzorewa sharply criticized Mr. Carter's Africa advisers, who he said had been "brainwashed" by Patriotic Front supporters.

'Black Brothers'

Referring to Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Bishop Muzorewa said: "I understand that Mr. Carter's problem is that my black brothers here are threatening him with the loss of re-election if he lifts sanctions. That is the only thing holding him up."

Bishop Muzorewa vigorously defended the continuing presence of Ian Smith in his government as minister without portfolio. He should be commended for keeping Mr. Smith in the government, since most African rulers "shoot their predecessors when they come to power," he said.

Mr. Smith's presence is a symbol of "our commitment to democracy" and of his own efforts to reassure the whites, he added.

"We can change the constitution when we want to," he said. "But we don't want to bulldoze change on people, be they a minority or white. We will wait to see what the entire community, black and white, want."

He said that lifting sanctions would open up new jobs for young people and cause many guerrillas to defect to his side.

"I want all people to come back without fear of detention or death, including Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe," he said.

No Economic Shake-Up Seen After 'Domestic Summit'

Carter to Maintain Gasoline Price Control

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP) — President Carter does not intend to order the decontrol of gasoline prices at the conclusion of the domestic policy talks he is holding at Camp David, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said yesterday.

Speaking to reporters by telephone from the presidential retreat, Mr. Powell said there is also general agreement among Mr. Carter and his advisers that it is too early to propose major economic measures to counter an expected recession later this year.

As the president scheduled additional meetings today on the country's energy and economic problems, White House aides began preparing for the conclusion of the extraordinary Camp David talks and a nationally televised speech by Mr. Carter.

Stressing that a timetable was not set, officials suggested that Sunday night is a likely time for the president to report on the results of his discussions and to deliver a "broader" speech on domestic policy than the one he had scheduled and then abruptly canceled last week.

Crucial Tests

On Monday, Mr. Carter is scheduled to speak to the National Association of Counties in Kansas City and the Communications Workers of America in Detroit. Those appearances could be crucial tests of the president's effort to reassert his own leadership role and reverse the sinking political fortunes of his administration.

Mr. Powell's comments on decontrol of gasoline prices and actions to deal with the recession the administration is now forecasting were one of the first concrete pronouncements since the president's scheduled speech at Camp David last week.

Both Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal had advocated a lifting of price controls on gasoline as a means to reduce gasoline demand and deal with the immediate problem of gasoline lines.

But Mr. Powell cited the impact such a decision would have on inflation and the economy generally, declaring, "The president has no intention of deregulating gasoline at this time."

Money Drain

Mr. Powell said the administration has estimates that lifting of price controls would raise the price of gasoline to as much as \$1.50 a gallon, draining "tens of billions of dollars from the economy and significantly adding to the consumer price index."

The president's decision to maintain price controls on gasoline strongly suggested that he also will continue the present schedule of phasing in the decontrol of domestic crude oil prices and will maintain the gasoline allocation system. Proposals to decontrol gasoline and crude oil prices immediately and to scrap the allocation system were the principal options Mr. Carter had in dealing with the short-term problem of the gasoline lines.

Administration officials reportedly were deeply divided on the question of ending controls and those divisions, according to some early accounts, contributed to the president's decision to cancel the energy speech last week. Mr. Powell said yesterday that the argument

over whether to continue the controls "basically has been over for some time."

More Information

Mr. Powell said there was "general agreement" in the group that "this is not the time to be making decisions" to deal with the coming recession because more information on the direction of the economy is needed.

The White House spokesman thus appeared to rule out any major changes in administration economic policy as a result of the Camp David talks.

Congressional leaders who met with the president said yesterday that Mr. Carter is exploring the possibility of resubmitting his "real wage insurance" proposal, which would provide tax breaks to workers who accept modest pay increases. But the congressional sources indicated that Mr. Carter would resubmit the proposal only if organized labor — a major factor in its earlier defeat — showed more enthusiasm.

Last night, the president continued the Camp David talks by conferring with 10 religious leaders. Unlike his discussions on the specifics of energy and economic policy, the unscheduled session appeared to be part of Mr. Carter's effort to deal with the general condition of U.S. society as he moves toward politically crucial decisions on domestic policies.

White House officials gave no

hint of when the Camp David "domestic summit conference" would end, except to say that it would continue through today.

Mr. Powell said the president would meet this morning with group to discuss employment policy and this afternoon with another group made up of state and local officials.

The political stakes in the coming of the talks were stressed yesterday by Douglas Fraser, president of the United Auto Workers and one of those who met with Mr. Carter to discuss the economy.

Mr. Fraser said that the administration is "probably at the point of no return."

"This administration has to convey to the American people the problems confronting our society and it has to be believable and has to be acceptable," he said.

Rand Corp. Study Says

U.S. Underestimates Synthetic Fuel Cost

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, July 10 (NYT) — An analysis prepared by the Rand Corp. for the Energy Department concludes that any crash effort to build synthetic fuel plants in the United States would cost billions of dollars more than the initial estimates and could crowd out other investments that would bolster industrial productivity and help control inflation.

The draft report of the analysis concludes that there has been a systematic underestimation of the costs of large-scale energy processing plants of the kind the Carter administration plans to sponsor under a high-priority synthetic-fuels program now being put together. Typically, such plants would convert coal to oil or gaseous fuel, or extract oil from shale rock.

The Rand Corp. is a research institute in Santa Monica, Calif., that prepares studies for the Defense Department and other government organizations.

The report's senior author, Edward Merrow, said in a telephone interview that he had told the Energy Department that any attempt to create by 1990 a synthetic-fuel production capacity in excess of one million barrels a day might not be successful.

Disagreement

Alvin Alm, the Energy Department's assistant secretary for policy, who was briefed by Mr. Merrow in June, said, "I certainly don't agree with him you can't go above one million barrels a day. Mr. Alm noted that the House has approved a 1990 goal of two million barrels a day, though he hinted that the administration might ask the Senate to lower it.

A budget official said that President Carter was likely to settle on a goal of one million to two million barrels a day at an overall cost of \$40 billion to \$80 billion. Some of this, presumably a large fraction, would come from private companies, the official said, but just how much would have to be decided by Mr. Carter.

Privately, officials in several agencies expressed concern that the president, in his eagerness to appear to be solving the country's energy problems, would commit the government to too much too early. "A lot of people would like to hold it at one million barrels a day or below," one economist said, until it becomes clear that even this relatively modest goal can be achieved without wasteful spending and disturbance to other heavy-investment projects.

"It's not clear to me we'll know 10 years from now the real energy technologies that will take us into the next century," the economist said. "If we go too fast one way, we forego the opportunity to develop other technologies later. The government's ability to identify the most promising path has never been very high."

The Rand Corp. report concluded that "cost estimation for new technologies is a difficult and uncertain task." For energy plants of the synthetic-fuel variety, the report said, actual costs have averaged 2.5 times the estimated costs. Mr. Merrow, the report's senior author, said that three-fold cost overruns were "not uncommon" for chemical and energy plants that involved new technology, and that some plants' final costs had run to five times initial estimates.

Learned Lessons

"I hope we've learned a lesson from that," said Mr. Alm, the Energy Department official. "We're looking very cautiously at projected process plants."

The report said that costs had exceeded estimates in industrial, public-works and weapons develop-

ment projects for a variety of reasons. Among them, it said, are changes during construction of the size or performance characteristics of a project. A second reason, it said, was excessive speed in scheduling. "Compressed schedules cause both higher cost and poor system performance," the report said.

In addition, Mr. Merrow said, cramming too many plants into a "first wave" risks saddling the country with a technology that may be outdated by the time the plants are running.

Congressional Study Doubts Impact

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — Even with substantial U.S. government incentives, synthetic liquid fuels will not make much of a dent in U.S. oil imports until the next century, a congressional study concluded yesterday.

The study by the Congressional Research Service, part of the Library of Congress, cast considerable doubt on the ability of synthetic fuels to replace foreign oil anytime soon.

It said that even with big government subsidies, commercial use of liquid synthetic fuels by 1990 projected to be less than 100,000 200,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day.

The growth of the industry is expected to proceed slowly because its economic feasibility must still be established, technological advances must still be accomplished, environmental and regulatory uncertainties must still be addressed, basic energy policy issues remain unanswered, the study said.

Mr. Berlinguer was confirmed as secretary. Mario Biardi, Gerardo Chiaromonte and Giorgio Napolitano were retained in a secretariat reduced to seven members. Its new members are Pio La Torre, Adal-

berto Munici and Alessandro Natta.

Mr. Pajetta, a veteran hardliner, had challenged Mr. Berlinguer's leadership. Mr. Natta, one of Berlinguer's closest aides and a member of the party's executive committee, was put in charge of the organization — are longtime Berlinguer supporters.

On June 3 and 4, the Communists fell four percentage points, 30.4 percent of the vote in elections for the Chamber of Deputies, was their first electoral setback since World War II.

Pietro Ingrao, a hardliner, had given up the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies to combine his position in charge of the party's research on state reform.

That did not burn up should have fallen harmlessly into the Indian Ocean.

"We decided to change our plan and initiate the tumble early to low us an extra 30 minutes to get back over the Indian Ocean," Smith said. "If we didn't do it, we would increase the likelihood of coming down over North America and picking up the possibility of North Africa."

The sudden shift in prediction indicated the difficulty in forecasting the demise of an orbital vehicle. The rate at which it falls depends on variations in gravitational field over ocean and land areas, weather and solar activity.

Defense Department media and engineering teams were alerted around the world to provide assistance requested by any country. The Federal Aviation Administration was warning aircraft away from possible re-entry zones, as the Justice Department was settling liability claims worldwide.

Skylab was launched May 1973, and was inhabited by the different teams of U.S. astronauts for periods up to 84 days. It has been floating around as a piece of space junk since the last crew abandoned it in February, 1974.

Its final orbit was No. 34,981.

Egypt Imprisons Spy
CAIRO, July 11 (Reuters) — An Egyptian, Abdel Moneim Hassan, has been sentenced to 15 years at hard labor for passing military secrets to Libya, a Defense Ministry official said yesterday.

Germany Find Cans Of Gas From WWI
HANNOVER, West Germany, July 11 (UPI) — Soldiers found and removed 129 cans of mustard gas — last used in battle more than 60 years ago — from a West German munitions area today, a military spokesman announced.

The cans of poison gas will be stored in a gas repository near Muenster, until the army begins destroying them next year.

Nixon to Travel To Mexico Today
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 11 (UPI) — Former President Richard Nixon will fly to Mexico City tomorrow to visit the shah of Iran. Mr. Nixon's office announced today.

The brief statement said Mr. Nixon would return to his home here Friday. He is scheduled to host a party for astronauts Sunday marking the 10th anniversary of the landing on the moon.

A week ago, Mr. Nixon said he would visit the shah because "if the United States doesn't stand by our friends when they're in trouble, we're going to end up without any friends."

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi has traveled from Iran to Egypt to Morocco to the Bahamas and finally to Mexico since his ouster from Iran in February's revolution. Mr. Nixon has referred to the shah as his "friend for over 25 years."

Whaling Ban Voted; Russia, Japan Protest

LONDON, July 11 (UPI) — The 23-nation International Whaling Commission, overriding fierce Japanese and Soviet opposition, today agreed to impose an indefinite ban on commercial whaling. The only exception was for hunting small Minke whales, which are not considered a species in danger of extermination.

Japanese delegate Kuneo Yonizawa said, "I wish to register our sense of deep resentment and displeasure against a discriminatory measure." Soviet delegate S.V. Butysin said, "We also consider this measure discriminatory." Japan and the Soviet Union are the only two nations that still maintain deep-sea whaling fleets.

Chinese Battalion Attacks Vietnam Area, Hanoi Says

BANGKOK, July 11 (UPI) — Hanoi said today that a Chinese battalion — 1,500 troops — struck more than 4 kilometers into Vietnam, killing civilians and burning houses and crops in the worst clash reported since the two countries fought a war earlier this year.

A Chinese spokesman in Peking denied the charges and in turn accused Vietnam of "making provocations" inside the Chinese border.

The official Vietnam News Agency released a protest note to the Chinese government condemning the attack as "a calculated act of the Chinese rulers, aimed at jeopardizing Vietnam's security and poisoning the atmosphere of negotiations."

It was the first time a battalion-strength attack was reported since the two countries fought a month-long border war in February and March.

'Sheer Fabrication'
In Peking, where the two countries are holding peace talks, a Foreign Ministry spokesman called the Vietnamese charge a "sheer fabrication."

"On the contrary, it is Vietnam which constantly is making provocations against China inside the Chinese frontier," a Chinese spokesman said.

The reported attack took place shortly after Chinese Deputy Premier Li Xiangnan warned of the possibility of a new war between the two former Communist allies.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry claimed that the Chinese started the attack Sunday with a mortar barrage on several villages in Cao Bang province, 190 kilometers north of Hanoi. Then at 7 a.m., "a fully armed battalion of the Chinese regular army" crossed the border, thrusting more than 4 kilometers into Vietnam.

A full-strength Chinese battalion usually is made up of about 1,500 soldiers.

The Vietnamese accused the Chinese troops of "firing at and killing local people, burning down houses

Briton Challenges U.S. Bar Against Gay Immigrants

(Continued from Page 1)

official, formal but polite, was telling a slender antique restorer that he could not enter the country because his label button read "Gay Pride."

Mr. Hill decided to fight. He called his San Francisco tour arranger, who is gay. The tour arranger called the owner of Mr. Hill's hotel, a gay-oriented hotel. The hotel owner called Dan Knutson, an attorney for a San Francisco legal firm called Gay Rights Advocates, and that was born Hill vs. Richmond, the U.S. District Court case that names as a defendant Dr. Julius Richmond, supervisor of the U.S. Public Health Service and surgeon general of the United States.

The lawsuit, scheduled for trial on Aug. 13, contends that homosexuality is not either "pathological" or a "mental defect," particularly in light of the recent American Psychiatric Association and American Psychological Association actions removing homosexuality from their lists of mental disorders. Homosexuality, the argument goes, is not a medical condition. So any examination to determine if a person is homosexual (as required by immigration law) would not be a medical examination, the lawsuit argues — and therefore would be outside the statutory authority of the Public Health Service.

Not statistics are kept on the number of homosexuals turned away at U.S. borders. The vacation has been a remarkable one for Carl Hill, who apparently leads a calm existence in London, and had never before seen the United States. After his airport troubles, he and Mr. Mason were taken in as small-scale visiting dignitaries; they were asked to walk at the head of the Gay Freedom Day parade, and San Francisco Mayor

"What is your sexual preference?" . . . Quite frankly we don't have time to go through all 31 categories to see if they're inadmissible to the United States."

"But on the other hand, when someone presents himself . . . If someone were to come through with a sweatshirt saying, 'I am a practicing prostitute, and proud of it,' they'd be subjected to exactly the same procedure."

Visiting Dignitaries

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Dianne Feinstein publicly apologized to them for the trouble they had been through.

"People just have been absolutely amazing," Mr. Hill said. "That in itself was slightly overwhelming." Mr. Mason has returned to London, where he edits the Gay News. Mr. Hill will stay in the United States "on parole," a technical Immigration Service term meaning he has physically entered the United States but has not been officially admitted until his trial.

He has received flowers, tickets to the King Tut exhibition, and an invitation to stay in an elegant house in Pacific Heights. He still thinks about the immigration official who plucked him out of the Pan Am passport line. "I'd very much like to meet the guy who started all this," Mr. Hill said. "I'd like to talk to him and find out how he feels."

Inner Circle of Carter Advisers Concerned, Hostile

Barricaded White House Certain Kennedy Seeks Bid

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, July 11 (UPI) — Sen. Edward Kennedy's disapproval of President Carter's advisers has reached a point where the senator is seriously considering a bid for the 1980 Democratic presidential nomination.

He is so concerned about the hostile attitude toward the president, he recently tried — without success — to head off a meeting on the campaign trail between Sen. Kennedy and Carter.

But the senator has not yet decided whether to seek the nomination, advisers members of an inner circle of the White House, say they believe.

Sen. Kennedy hopes to help Carter's political climate so unfavorable to Mr. Carter that the president ultimately will decide to withdraw from a bid for reelection. Said one: "It would be a serious miscalculation to think that Jimmy Carter would not enter every primary. He will fight every step of the way."

The White House assessment of the Kennedy position, revealing an earlier view, has evolved as Mr. Carter has sunk lower and lower in public opinion polls — even to the point of being outpolling by some Republican presidential contenders. At the same time, Sen. Kennedy's lead over Mr. Carter among

Democrats polled has reached a margin of 2-1.

Instead of seeking the senator's support to bolster Mr. Carter's shaky political base, White House aides have been holding him at arm's length by keeping him off White House invitation lists. And White House aides, including Georgian Frank Moore, the congressional liaison chief, encouraged the circulation of Mr. Carter's remark last month that if Sen. Kennedy runs, "I'll whip his ass."

Sen. Kennedy says he is mystified. Pointing out that he continues to disclaim any interest in running for president in 1980, he reiterates his intention to support Mr. Carter

and expects the president to be re-elected. He said he recently sent two letters to the Federal Election Commission disavowing any activities conducted in behalf of a Kennedy candidacy by fund-raising committees in Colorado and three other states.

At times, Sen. Kennedy has incurred the displeasure not only of White House aides, but of Mr. Carter himself because of the senator's criticism of some presidential programs, including Mr. Carter's national health insurance legislation, his budget-balancing efforts and his gradual decontrol of oil prices.

But overall, Sen. Kennedy has

been a strong supporter of Carter measures. On June 8, for instance, he decided to abandon his own trucking deregulation bill, which closely resembled an administration bill, and supported the Carter measure instead.

Warm and Friendly

Sen. Kennedy says he telephoned Mr. Carter and, during "a warm and friendly" conversation, offered to introduce the administration bill "if that was consistent with their views." A week went by, and Sen. Kennedy heard nothing further — except for press reports about Mr. Carter's "I'll whip his ass" remark.

But Mr. Carter did ask Sen. Kennedy to introduce the bill, and the two appeared at a White House press conference June 21 — although the White House press secretary, Jody Powell, and aide Hamilton Jordan reportedly had advised Mr. Carter against joining forces with the senator.

For all of Sen. Kennedy's political clout, Mr. Carter has never sought his help, and apparently would not have joined him on the trucking matter if the senator had not initiated the move.

Although Sen. Kennedy has close working relations with some Cabinet members, most of the senior White House aides are virtual strangers to him. He did not meet Mr. Jordan, for example, until Mr. Carter had been in office for about a year and saw him, along with a group of other senators, at a White House session.

Some administration officials say they think Mr. Carter and Sen. Kennedy could resolve many of their differences if they established a closer working relationship. Attorney General Griffin Bell, also a Georgian, works closely with Sen. Kennedy; he says, "They could fairly well resolve most things and then disagree on other things without being disagreeable."

Mr. Bell, who conducted John F. Kennedy's 1960 presidential campaign in Georgia and who has remained friendly with the Kennedys, has studiously avoided giving Mr. Carter political advice. But he has told friends that it is politically unwise for White House officials to fail to work with the senator.

Some Carter supporters see a similar error in the fact that Sen. Kennedy is among the senators the president has not invited to Camp David in the last week to discuss energy and other problems.

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Sen. Kennedy Monday at a health-care conference in the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan.

Amendment for Direct Vote for President

Senate Defeats Electoral College Reform

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, July 11 (UPI) — The long effort to supplant the Electoral College with the direct popular election of presidents, which each vote carrying equal weight, met a resounding defeat in the Senate yesterday.

Supporters of a constitutional amendment, led by Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., could muster only 51 senators on a final roll call — 15 short of the 66 they needed.

Electoral votes in the college are allotted among the states not quite in proportion to population — the same as the number of members of Congress. And within each state the popular winner takes all the electoral votes.

The reformists argue that the present system is a form of "American roulette" that always threatens to allow a candidate who did not win a plurality in the national popular vote to become president, although it has not happened in this century.

Although the Senate debate over direct election has gone on since 1966 under Sen. Bayh's tutelage — he has held some 47 days of hearings — it was clearly an issue that never caught on.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., who led the opposition, said after the roll call that his forces picked up a dozen votes since Sunday "because we did a world of work on this thing."

"We thought we had it won two days ago, when we dropped our opposition to the cloture vote," Sen. Thurmond said.

The cloture vote, sought by Sen. Bayh, originally had been scheduled for yesterday, with the Indiana senator figuring he had a good chance of winning.

But when Sen. Thurmond and others agreed to stop the weeks of on-again, off-again debate Monday, going straight to yesterday's final vote on the amendment, the outcome was clear.

Sen. Thurmond and his allies contended that no compelling case had been made for abolishing the

Electoral College, that direct election was "radical" tampering with the Constitution.

"The question is whether we are going to retain federalism or not. It boils down to that," Sen. Thurmond told the Senate just before the final vote.

Sen. Bayh and his forces, however, contended that the direct election of presidents and vice presidents, as the amendment proposed, would allow every voter's ballot to count equally in the national election.

He told a nearly empty Senate chamber that he had listened in "amazement" to the argument that direct election would lead to more voter discontent.

"Disenchantment of the people with our institutions and political leaders is one of our biggest problems today," Sen. Bayh said.

U.S. Governors Endorse Decontrolling Oil Prices

By Adam Clymer

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11 (UPI) — The National Governors' Association yesterday endorsed phased decontrol of domestic oil prices combined with a windfall profits tax, but went part of the way toward the industry position by saying that oil companies should be able to avoid some of the tax by putting profits into new energy development.

The Carter administration opposes any plowback provision, preferring to use the tax revenues for mass transit, alternative energy development and aid to those hardest hit by higher energy costs. The governors backed those uses, too, except for mass transit.

In other actions, the governors called for the enactment of a national uniform truck-weight limit of 80,000 pounds, asked again for congressional renewal of revenue sharing, and urged that a proposed national holiday honoring the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the late civil rights leader, be observed Jan. 1, rather than his actual birthday, Jan. 15, because it would be less costly.

No Debate

The holiday proposal was passed without debate as the last resolution on the agenda before the governors left their 71st annual meeting. The move was suggested by Gov. John Dalton of Virginia, who said the plan had saved his state and the federal government the expense of giving employees an additional day off.

The call for a uniform truck-weight limit was undercut by an amendment suggesting the governors would settle for a temporary uniform rule to be imposed by the president in emergencies, rather than the permanent change demanded by the independent truckers in a recent strike, and by others.

Most of yesterday's meeting was devoted to oil decontrol, the windfall profits tax and its uses.

Czechoslovakia Sets First Speed Limits

PRAGUE, July 11 (AP) — In an apparent effort to save fuel, Czechoslovakia has decided to impose speed limits on road traffic next month for the first time.

Cars will be allowed to travel at a top speed of 110 kilometers an hour on highways and 90 kph on other roads, the news agency CTK said.



WELCOME TO FRANCE — An Indochina refugee shakes hands with French Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand Tuesday after arrival at Charles de Gaulle Airport from Singapore with 165 other refugees, on a plane chartered by the party.

Focus of Worldwide U.S. Military Strength at Issue

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (UPI) — The new focus of U.S. military strength is likely to become a major political argument on whether the United States is strong or weak in relation to the Soviet Union. Many in the Senate and Congress, however, say that the real question is whether the United States can meet the conventional forces of the world of shifting military priorities.

The growing political and economic importance of these areas has been accompanied by a steady expansion of Soviet naval power. Adm. Harry Train, the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, estimated recently that the Soviet Union was outpacing the United States and its Atlantic Alliance partners by from 20 to 40 percent in naval outlays alone.

When considering the dependence of the United States and its allies on Gulf oil supplies, Adm. Train said, "It is very sobering to reflect that the largest full-time naval presence in the Indian Ocean is not from Western nations, but from the Soviet Union, which has no need" for the oil.

He added: "The Indian Ocean is not the only area penetrated by Soviet naval power. Although there is no evidence that Vietnam has granted Russia base rights, Soviet destroyers are using the port of Da Nang and Russian technicians are building a radio monitoring station at Cam Ranh Bay in that country."

The first step toward the evolution of a general strategy in the opinion of those who favor such a strategy lies in the field of naval deployments. The United States has argued that it cannot permit a potentially hostile power to dominate the seas any more than the Soviet Union would permit a potentially hostile power to dominate the European land mass.

The Navy's answer to the situation is the five-year shipbuilding program presented at Congress earlier this year. This program includes one 60,000-ton conventionally powered aircraft carrier, five nuclear-powered attack submarines and 36 escort ships of which 25 are frigates.

Traditionalist Concept

Critics argue that in the words of Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., the program is "traditionalist in concept" and seeks to prevent Soviet naval growth from proceeding "too rapidly" rather than reversing the trend of Soviet expansion "through conceptual or technological innovation."

Sen. Hart and other critics say that changes in weapons technology have increased the vulnerability of individual surface ships, including aircraft carriers, during the last 20 years.

Adm. Train and other naval officers answer that improved electronic warfare capabilities and better defense weapon systems will make allied fleets "in the future" more survivable than they are today.

A third group contends that no matter how effective weapons systems appear in development, there remains the strong possibility that by the time they have been deployed Soviet technology will have produced counter weapons that will reduce the effectiveness of the new U.S. arms.

In view of the widening of U.S. responsibilities and the growth of Soviet naval strength, former Sen.

Robert Taft of Ohio and Sen. Hart have advocated a 10-year advanced-technology shipbuilding program to fit future strategic requirements. This program would include a mix of nuclear and conventional attack submarines, small aircraft carriers for short-takeoff aircraft "to be procured in large numbers" and hovercraft and hydrofoils for antisubmarine missions.

No general strategy can be developed without taking into account the changes in land warfare resulting from the advent of precision-guided munitions for use against tanks and aircraft. In this field, however, there are also critics who say that the United States and its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies have gone too far in building a defensive strategy around such weapons without considering general strategic needs.

Ori Even-Tor, who designed the Israeli Gabriel surface-to-air missile, argues against the Allied position that the best method to redress the Soviet advantage in tanks is "to invest heavily in a multitude" of antitank guided missiles.

Writing in Orbis, published by the Foreign Policy Research Institute, he says that the "unusually high kill probability attributed to precision-guided munitions 'comes from an erroneous evaluation of the battlefield utility of such weapons' and cites Israel's experience in the 1973 war as evidence.

Rep. Bill Burdick, D-Mo., said, "The act of disclosure would only be symbolic and it would lead to revelations of more and more detail about the intelligence budget." He maintained that Rep. Mazzoli's attempt "represents a lack of confidence in the intelligence agencies" and in congressional oversight.

Rep. Mazzoli, a member of the House Committee on Intelligence, said that The New York Times and The Washington Post have "routinely run" estimates of the agency's figures "as if they were the money."

AMA Says Tests Show Latrile Can Be Fatal

CHICAGO, July 11 (UPI) — Latrile, the disputed cancer treatment made from the pits of aspens, poisons and bitter almonds, can be fatal, the American Medical Association said today.

The AMA based its allegation on the research findings of Dr. Jagan Khan and Dr. Evanston (Ill.) Hospital and Northwestern University Medical School. Dr. Khan, who led Latrile to groups of tumor-infected rats to study the effects of the substance, also known as amygdalin, he reported not only a progressive increase in the size of the tumors, but also death rates as high as 56.8 percent from cyanide poisoning in three of the study groups.

Cancer sufferers can legally obtain Latrile in some states, but it is not approved for use by the Food and Drug Administration and cannot be legally transported across state lines.

The AMA said that the Evanston studies show the substance is not innocuous, as its proponents claim, but that it can kill and so should not be given even to the terminally ill.

German Move

SCOW, July 11 (AP) — The East German government formally protested to the Soviet Union East Germany's abolition of the last symbols of foreign authority in East Berlin, the Embassy here said yesterday.

A protest concerned last night's unanimous vote by the German Peoples Chamber to the appointment of its 66 East deputies by the East Berlin Council. The move, obviously with Moscow's approval, is cited by the West as the most serious breach to date of the 1971 power agreement on Berlin, med sources said.

A protest said that East Germany had violated wartime and war agreements on Berlin, in the 1971 accord, which the Union signed. That agreement, the protest said, applied to Berlin and explicitly does not any signatory to make a unilateral change in the area.

A Soviet position, as outlined by Pravda, is that the treaty applies only to West Berlin. The protest also stated that unilateral decision by East Germany can affect the legal situation in Berlin.

European Rights Unit

USSELS, July 11 (AP) — The first group at the newly elected European Parliament will propose to set up a permanent human rights committee at the assembly.

When considering the dependence of the United States and its allies on Gulf oil supplies, Adm. Train said, "It is very sobering to reflect that the largest full-time naval presence in the Indian Ocean is not from Western nations, but from the Soviet Union, which has no need" for the oil.

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A Soviet position, as outlined by Pravda, is that the treaty applies only to West Berlin. The protest also stated that unilateral decision by East Germany can affect the legal situation in Berlin.

European Rights Unit

USSELS, July 11 (AP) — The first group at the newly elected European Parliament will propose to set up a permanent human rights committee at the assembly.

When considering the dependence of the United States and its allies on Gulf oil supplies, Adm. Train said, "It is very sobering to reflect that the largest full-time naval presence in the Indian Ocean is not from Western nations, but from the Soviet Union, which has no need" for the oil.

He added: "The Indian Ocean is not the only area penetrated by Soviet naval power. Although there is no evidence that Vietnam has granted Russia base rights, Soviet destroyers are using the port of Da Nang and Russian technicians are building a radio monitoring station at Cam Ranh Bay in that country."

The first step toward the evolution of a general strategy in the opinion of those who favor such a strategy lies in the field of naval deployments. The United States has argued that it cannot permit a potentially hostile power to dominate the seas any more than the Soviet Union would permit a potentially hostile power to dominate the European land mass.

The Navy's answer to the situation is the five-year shipbuilding program presented at Congress earlier this year. This program includes one 60,000-ton conventionally powered aircraft carrier, five nuclear-powered attack submarines and 36 escort ships of which 25 are frigates.

Traditionalist Concept

Critics argue that in the words of Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., the program is "traditionalist in concept" and seeks to prevent Soviet naval growth from proceeding "too rapidly" rather than reversing the trend of Soviet expansion "through conceptual or technological innovation."

Sen. Hart and other critics say that changes in weapons technology have increased the vulnerability of individual surface ships, including aircraft carriers, during the last 20 years.

Adm. Train and other naval officers answer that improved electronic warfare capabilities and better defense weapon systems will make allied fleets "in the future" more survivable than they are today.

A third group contends that no matter how effective weapons systems appear in development, there remains the strong possibility that by the time they have been deployed Soviet technology will have produced counter weapons that will reduce the effectiveness of the new U.S. arms.

In view of the widening of U.S. responsibilities and the growth of Soviet naval strength, former Sen.

Robert Taft of Ohio and Sen. Hart have advocated a 10-year advanced-technology shipbuilding program to fit future strategic requirements. This program would include a mix of nuclear and conventional attack submarines, small aircraft carriers for short-takeoff aircraft "to be procured in large numbers" and hovercraft and hydrofoils for antisubmarine missions.

No general strategy can be developed without taking into account the changes in land warfare resulting from the advent of precision-guided munitions for use against tanks and aircraft. In this field, however, there are also critics who say that the United States and its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies have gone too far in building a defensive strategy around such weapons without considering general strategic needs.

Ori Even-Tor, who designed the Israeli Gabriel surface-to-air missile, argues against the Allied position that the best method to redress the Soviet advantage in tanks is "to invest heavily in a multitude" of antitank guided missiles.

Writing in Orbis, published by the Foreign Policy Research Institute, he says that the "unusually high kill probability attributed to precision-guided munitions 'comes from an erroneous evaluation of the battlefield utility of such weapons' and cites Israel's experience in the 1973 war as evidence.

Rep. Bill Burdick, D-Mo., said, "The act of disclosure would only be symbolic and it would lead to revelations of more and more detail about the intelligence budget." He maintained that Rep. Mazzoli's attempt "represents a lack of confidence in the intelligence agencies" and in congressional oversight.

Rep. Mazzoli, a member of the House Committee on Intelligence, said that The New York Times and The Washington Post have "routinely run" estimates of the agency's figures "as if they were the money."

AMA Says Tests Show Latrile Can Be Fatal

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The AMA based its allegation on the research findings of Dr. Jagan Khan and Dr. Evanston (Ill.) Hospital and Northwestern University Medical School. Dr. Khan, who led Latrile to groups of tumor-infected rats to study the effects of the substance, also known as amygdalin, he reported not only a progressive increase in the size of the tumors, but also death rates as high as 56.8 percent from cyanide poisoning in three of the study groups.

Cancer sufferers can legally obtain Latrile in some states, but it is not approved for use by the Food and Drug Administration and cannot be legally transported across state lines.

The AMA said that the Evanston studies show the substance is not innocuous, as its proponents claim, but that it can kill and so should not be given even to the terminally ill.

German Move

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European Rights Unit</

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Glomar Challenger 'Goes in the Hole' for Earth Science

Drilling Ship Probes Oceans' Mysteries — at Bedrock and Below

By Walter Sullivan
ABOARD GLOMAR CHALLENGER (NYT) — "Go in the hole!" shouted Glen Foss, the operations manager, and the command was echoed joyously across the floodlit drill platform and up into the towering derrick one recent evening.

The echo grew into a lusty cheer for the traditional command to start assembling the more than two miles of pipe that would link this drilling ship to the floor of the Pacific Ocean midway between Ecuador and the Galapagos Islands.

By the next day, the ship — the only one capable of such deep-sea drilling — was to bore into about 900 feet of sediment, 11,300 feet be-

low the surface. The next step was to drill into the bedrock, as an international team of scientists aboard the Glomar Challenger seeks to learn more about the extremely hot water circulating through the rock. This superheated water can extract metals from the deep rock and, as it cools, concentrate them in veins or spread them on the sea floor.

Basic Problem

The properties of the bedrock will be tested in a variety of experiments, several of which have never been attempted at sea. The scientists hope to obtain the first integrated picture of the processes at work under the ocean floor.

One test could cast light on what

many regard as the basic problem in earth science: What is pulling or pushing great plates of the earth's crust apart on either side of the rifts on the ocean floor? It is the motion of the plates that moves continents, continuously changing geography.

Among experiments never before attempted in the deep ocean will be "hydrofracturing" of rock — a drilling technique used by oil companies on land to loosen oil-bearing formations. After the bit has been driven into the bedrock, it is raised slightly. A sleeve around the drill pipe is inflated to seal the cavity at the bottom of the hole, and water is pumped into it under pressure to crack the rock.

As the drill is re-lowered in the

oceanic experiment, a sonic imaging device in the drill stem will scan the sides of the bore hole for cracks whose orientation would indicate whether the sea-floor rock is being pushed or pulled away from the rift.

Another experiment not previously attempted will be collecting samples of the water that has been percolating through the rock. And three Soviet scientists will attempt the first magnetic measurements within the hole.

It is when all the observations — notably those bearing on water circulation in the rock and its effects — have been pieced together that the scientists hope to gain an integrated understanding of such sea-floor activity. They could then re-

interpret specimens collected at the 500 sites worldwide where Glomar Challenger has already drilled.

Probably the most surprising recent oceanic discovery has been evidence that hot water rises through rocks of the oceanic crust. It appears that while the hot water moves slowly — perhaps at a foot a year — it carries upward a large percentage of the heat flow from the earth's interior.

It had long been assumed that such heat flow was by conduction — the way heat moves through a stationary medium such as the metal of a radiator — and thus would be uniform across the sea floor. Instead, it has been found that the heat comes up through younger ocean floors in patches.

The patches, several miles wide, are thought to be the tops of rising columns of superheated water. Between the patches, sea water is believed to be subsiding through the rocks, and often through sediment overlying the rock, to be heated at a great depth and then rise in an upwelling plume of hot water.

The water seems to rise most readily through chimneys of rock that protrude through the sediment into open water, according to a report in the May 25 issue of Science. The implication is that the rock is more porous than the sediment. The authors, Columbia University geologists, were Drs. Roger Anderson, Michael Hobart and Marcus Langseth.

The three authors reported finding hot spots indicative of superheated water circulating deep in regions of Indian Ocean bedrock that are as old as 55 million years. They believe that the same pattern could be found in the a third of the world's ocean floors that are no older than that.

In May, geysers of metal-laden water estimated at more than 600 F were observed by scientists in the deep-water submarine Alvin on the East Pacific Rise, west of Mexico. The geysers had laid down deposits of copper, iron, zinc, cobalt, lead, silver and cadmium typically combined with sulfur. Profitable ore deposits in many parts of the world occur as such sulfides.

Since 1968, the Glomar Challenger has drilled at sites in all of the world's oceans as well as in such seas as the Mediterranean. The new site is No. 501, and the drilling project has probably been the most productive of any oceanographic venture in history.



UNKEN TREASURE — Mel Fisher, head of Treasure Divers Inc., holds a 75-pound silver ingot found in the wreck of the Spanish galleon Atocha, which sank 40 miles west of Key West, Fla., in 1622. Mr. Fisher's crew has recently found more than \$1 million of the Atocha treasure.

Obituaries

Gen. John Lavelle, USAF, Ordered N. Vietnam Raids

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP) — Retired Air Force Maj. Gen. Lavelle, 62, who as commander of the 7th Air Force ordered unauthorized strikes against targets in North Vietnam in 1971 and 1972, yesterday at Northern Virginia's Hospital in Arlington, suffered an apparent heart attack while playing golf.

Gen. Lavelle served in World War II, where he commanded a supply unit in Japan in the early 1950s, secretary of the Air Force Operations Board at the Pentagon from 1959 to 1961, and served with 3 forces in Europe. He was commander of Pacific Air Force headquarters in Hawaii at the time of his appointment to lead the 7th Air Force in Vietnam in April, 1972.

His retirement, a four-star rank, was announced last week. By a 12-2 vote, the Senate Armed Services Committee, for the time in modern U.S. military history, decided that a four-star general would be retired at a lesser rank.

Committee members said they respected the military and the burden put on U.S. leaders in Vietnam, but they cited the military code more, military orders should be followed, however burdensome.

John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said at a committee hearing in October, 1972, that Lavelle had "not obeyed" and "went beyond the" when he ordered "protective" strikes against targets that did not fall in the authorized area under presidential rules, then falsified flight mission logs.

A protective reaction policy in during most of the time that violations occurred. Forbade pilots to bomb North Vietnam with fire by anti-aircraft missiles or "painted" by fire control.

House of Representatives voted later found that the rules were relaxed soon these incidents, and that Gen. Lavelle's action was intended to his pilots a fighting chance to improve enemy weapons.

However, a report by the House Armed Services Committee said in December, 1972: "While the question of whether Gen. Lavelle exercised his authority in directing air strikes might be debated, appears little doubt that as commander of the 7th Air Force he

must bear responsibility for the false reports filed [about] at least four of those strikes."

Antonio Ghiringhelli — COURMAYEUR, Italy, July 11 (AP) — Antonio Ghiringhelli, 76, who was superintendent of La Scala opera house of Milan from 1945 to 1972, died yesterday in this Alpine resort town, friends disclosed.

Adm. James Charles Dempsey — NORFOLK, Va., July 11 (AP) — Retired Rear Adm. James Charles Dempsey, 70, commander of the submarine Spearfish that evacuated survivors of Corregidor in World War II, died in a hospital here on Monday.

The 1942 evacuation, in which 13 nurses took part, inspired the movie "Operation Petticoat." Adm. Dempsey won a gold star for the evacuation. He had won the Navy Cross at the start of the war when a submarine under his command became the first U.S. sub to sink a Japanese destroyer.

After the war he was commander of the Military Sea Transportation Service, Atlantic, in New York, then assistant vice chief of naval operations and director of naval administration in Washington from 1966 to 1968, and commander of Amphibious Group II and of the Amphibious Training Command in Norfolk. He commanded the 5th Naval District here when he retired in June, 1970.

Christopher Marshall — WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — Christopher Marshall, 16, son of Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, died today of cancer. Doctors discovered that Christopher, one of the Marshall children, had cancer at the end of 1977. His left arm was amputated in January, 1978, and part of a lung was also removed.

Growth Hormone Synthesis May Aid Dwarfed Children

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP) — "California" scientists using the latest techniques in genetic engineering have synthesized the human growth hormone — an achievement that could lead to production of the chemical that enables dwarfed children to reach normal height.

The synthesized hormone might also prove valuable in healing burns, wounds, bleeding ulcers and broken bones and in combating bone deterioration in the aging.

Small-scale studies have indicated that the hormone, somatotropin, might promote cell growth and healing in all these conditions.

The hormone currently can be obtained only in minute amounts from the pea-sized pituitary glands of cadavers. The total supply is so small that almost all of it must be used to help children who are failing to grow because of pituitary deficiency. Treatment of some of them must be delayed for several years — they may never reach their full growth potential — because of the paucity.

The synthesized hormone could bolster that supply. "That's one reason we think this development is so exciting," Dr. John Baxter of the University of California at San Francisco said yesterday.

Synthesis of the hormone by a group under Drs. Baxter, Howard Goodman, Joseph Martial and Robert Halliwell was announced by the university. A report on a similar synthesis at Genentech Inc., of Palo Alto, Calif., was also

Russia Gives Ginsburg Wife Ultimatum on Leaving

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, July 11 (WP) — Soviet authorities yesterday imposed a July 25 deadline for the wife of exiled dissident leader Alexander Ginsburg to decide whether she will leave the Soviet Union with her immediate family, or lose the right to join her husband in the United States.

A senior Soviet emigration official further told Anna Ginsburg that the family must officially adopt her son, Sergei Shibayev, whom she has vowed to take with her, will never leave the Soviet Union under any conditions.

The fate of Mr. Shibayev, 19, who lived with the family almost five years and now is a Soviet Army draftee, has stalled the family's departure since April 27, when Alexander Ginsburg and four other political prisoners were exchanged for two Russians convicted of spying in the United States.

The swap worked out by the White House and Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin included the dissidents' immediate families. The Russians allowed the niece of one dissident to leave under this formula but have balked at Mr. Shibayev on the ground that he was not legally adopted by the Ginsburgs.

Mrs. Ginsburg said she was told by emigration official Vasil Gerasimov in a brief, contentious meeting yesterday that "it is the decision of the secret police, the Foreign Ministry and the Interior Ministry" that Mr. Shibayev will not be granted exit status, "not now, not after the army, not ever."

She said that Mr. Gerasimov gave her until July 25 to inform the Interior Ministry's visa department that she intends to emigrate with her family. "If you don't answer, your case is closed and you cannot go," she said. Mr. Gerasimov warned. Her only possibility of emigrating after that would be to apply for an exit visa to Israel, he told her.

Under the swap agreement, the freed dissidents were told to list other family members they wished to join them in the West. Ginsburg listed his mother, his wife, his two small sons and Mr. Shibayev. The Russians later struck Mr. Shibayev's name off without comment.

The immediate families of the other four political prisoners — Georgi Vin, Eduard Kuznetsov, Mark Dymshits and Valentin Moroz — have left in the last few weeks.

Mr. Shibayev has said he wants to emigrate, and Mrs. Ginsburg says she cannot leave him behind because she fears reprisals that may threaten his life. Mr. Shibayev, a youth neglected by an alcoholic mother, was drafted last year even though he has a severe leg deformity from childhood. Dissidents believe the call-up was an official reprisal because he refused to testify against Mr. Ginsburg at the dissident's trial last summer.

Meanwhile, the wife of imprisoned dissident figure Yuri Orlov

said yesterday that the government denied her permission for a regular, two-hour meeting with her husband last month and have cut off letters from him since April in moves to isolate him completely and break his will.

Irina Orlov said that labor camp authorities have prevented meetings between lawyers for her husband and another jailed dissident, Sergei Kovalyov, by threatening personal searches of the lawyers before they see their clients.

She said the lawyers refused to submit to such demands, and other dissidents said the Collegium of Moscow Lawyers, in an unusual move, officially objected to the Interior Ministry over these tactics, but their letter was rejected.

The dissidents said that Mr. Kovalyov, a biologist who was convicted in 1975 of anti-Soviet agitation, had gone on an "unlimited" hunger strike recently to protest that he was unable to see his lawyer and had been cut off from all outside visitors. Mr. Kovalyov is serving a 10-year sentence.

Shcharansky Anniversary

MOSCOW, July 11 (AP) — One year after the opening of Anatoli Shcharansky's trial on a charge of spying for the CIA, his mother is reliving the pain of those days when she waited outside the courtroom, barred from seeing her son. "They told me they would come for me," Ida Milgrom, 70, said. "I

needed so badly at that moment to see Tolya."

Since before the trial, she has seen her 31-year-old son just once, last Aug. 2. A scheduled meeting in February was cancelled because prison authorities said that he was refusing to work.

On Saturday, a year after Mr. Shcharansky's sentencing to 13 years in prisons and labor camps, she said she plans to "go to that terrible place [the courthouse] and remember what happened then. I will stand there at that terrible hour when they announced that inhuman sentence against him."

And she said her son's letters from Chistopol Prison in the Tatar Republic are also full of hope, but she added, "Friends, my son is very



Anna Ginsburg

ill. He is under the threat perhaps of the entire loss of his vision. If he writes even for a few moments there is pain in his left temple and this spreads to his whole head."

"The crew on my flight smiled all the way to New York."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

Fire Kills 7; Side Bid Blamed

PHOENIX, July 11 (UPI) — Seven men died early yesterday in a fire at a Montmartre area hotel where immigrant workers. Police they had arrested a man who had started the fire in an empty self-immolation.

A man, 35, arrested on a tip, was quoted as saying he wanted to die after undergoing psychiatric examination following a sexual disorder. He reportedly told police he started the fire in panic when flames

spread through the hotel.

The London Stage

Summer Playbill Offers Wide Choice of Fine Plays, Fine Acting

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
LONDON, July 11 (IHT) — The London theatre calendar is inviting — a promise of fine acting and fine plays, a program of wide if not infinite variety.

The choice in drama ranges from Euripides, Shakespeare and Congreve to T.S. Eliot, Maugham and Eduardo de Filippo. Glenda Jackson, Maggie Smith, Joan Plowright, Michael Redgrave, Ralph Richardson and John Wood are among the star players to be seen. There are new plays by Tom Stoppard, Simon Gray and James Saunders and there is "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Twelfth Night" in the open air in Regent's Park and Bulgakov's account of the fall of Kier to the Bolsheviks, "The White Guard," at the Aldwych.

Agatha Christie's "Mousetrap" has entered its 27th year at the St. Martin's and seems destined to remain forever and the most popular farce of the last 100 years, "Charley's Aunt," which is said to have had a performance somewhere in the world every night since the 1890s, is back at the Adelphi.

The song-and-dance stage, though crowded, is in a reminiscent mood: "Oliver," "The King and I" and the indigestible "Canterbury Tales" in new productions with "Jesus Christ Superstar" and "Oh! Calcutta!" continuing their interminable engagements.

From Broadway there are the two black revues, "Ain't Misbehavin'" and "Bubbling Brown Sugar," echoing the Harlem of the 1920s; "Annie," a musical comedy adaptation of the comic strip; "Chicago," Maurice Watkins' spoof of justice in the Windy City during Prohibition; and a reprise of "Grease."

The one fresh item in the category is the dramatic musical suggested by Eva Peron's career, "Evita," which has just celebrated its first anniversary at the Prince Edward Theatre.

Praises Sung

Peter Brook's production of "Antony and Cleopatra," initially presented at Stratford last October, had its London premiere this week and its praises were sung again. Novel it certainly is, with its Rome and Egypt scenically one as without adornment it moves against a setting of glass screens, seeming to transpire in the vestibule of a Turkish bath.

Glenda Jackson, as the Nile temptress of closely cropped hair and brittle delivery at the start, lacks only a long cigarette holder to pass for a jazz-age flapper. Her performance rises with the tragedy to meet the challenge of the great aside scene, although her journey toward it is singularly bizarre. Alan Howard has a tormented lion's roar as the warrior lost to dissipation and Jonathan Pryce's Octavius is an original characterization.

Of the practicing British dramatists, Tom Stoppard is the most conspicuous, being represented at the moment by three works. His program of two hilarious sketches, "Dirty Linen," an exercise in mordant satire, is in its fourth season at the Arts. At the Olivier National Theatre, his polished adaptation of Arthur Schnitzler's "Das Weisse Land" holds the boards, and his latest play, "Night and Day," is at the Phoenix with Maggie Smith as its centerpiece.

"Night and Day," a comedy-drama set in a fictitious African country where a rebellion to unseat a dictatorial president is in progress, revolves around two reporters who have come to cover the revolution.

The plot is secondary, in outline scarcely more than a B-picture premise; it is the talk that is the thing. The purpose of the play is an evaluation of British journalism and by inference the free press in general. Stoppard, in his contrasting of his duo of correspondents, provides a debate in which ideas are amusingly measured and weighed. There is a humorous urbanity to his approach. He does not attack the fourth estate with heavy artillery in the Oswald Spengler manner; he simply tweaks its nose.

Playhouse Expertise

In the case of the Schnitzler play "Undiscovered Country" is the title that Stoppard has bestowed upon it — he reveals his playhouse expertise in making the mores of the Austrian society 80 years ago

comprehensible to an alien audience. Peter Wood, who has directed it with profound understanding and it is beautifully acted by a company headed by John Wood, Dorothy Tutin and Joyce Redman.

It is one of the merits of the contemporary London stage that it is, however belatedly, discovering the important dramatists of the continent. Two other major plays of Schnitzler — "Der Schlesier der Beiräte," a fascinating romance of the Italian Renaissance, and "Der Junge Medardus," set in 1809, when Napoleon appeared a second time outside the gates of Vienna — remain untranslated. Stoppard, in view of his successful Schnitzler experiment, should turn his hand to them.

The new popular thriller are both from Broadway; at the Garrick there is "Death Trap," a murder melodrama filled with shocks, gasps and surprises, and the Haymarket's occupant is "The Crucifer of Blood," a free adaptation of Arthur Conan Doyle's "Sign of

Four," a Sherlock Holmes piece with Drury Lane special effects.

To all who have experienced training in French theater, Pam Gems' "Piaf" will be as jolting as a roller-coaster ride. Staged in the round at the Warehouse and performed by members of the Royal Shakespeare Company, it relates the career of the lamented chanteuse quite faithfully but with a disconcerting accent.

Jane Lapotaire sings the Piaf songs competently but without the late star's overwhelming volume of voice and Carmen du Santoy, Zoe Wanamaker and the others supply helpful support, but when the proceedings move from musical interludes to incident and substitute rough cockney exchanges for backstage Parisian music-hall chatter, the intended Gallic flavor sours. The project itself is somewhat grotesque — comparable to, say, a French cast attempting to enact the biography of Gracie Fields. Nonetheless, it is to local taste, bringing showers of applause.

Clogs

Clomp, Clomp of Japanese Geta Fading

By Sam Jameson

YUKI, Japan — Katsuo Ochiai, 54, is an important man in this commercial center of 38,000 residents about 50 miles north of Tokyo.

Engaged in manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing, Ochiai lives in a large, newly constructed home and serves as a city assemblyman.

He heads the assembly's education committee and he is also a member of the Rotary Club.

In short, Ochiai leads a comfortable life. It is a modern life but it is based on something that goes far back into Japanese history — the geta, or clog, made of boards with toe straps and two wooden teeth on the bottom.

Ochiai and the other members of the Yuki geta cooperative produce about 800,000 pairs a year. Nationwide, production is almost 15 million pairs a year, roughly one pair for every eight Japanese.

Still, Ochiai and the other geta makers — most of whom have been in the business for years, like their fathers before them — are worried. They see an uncertain future for geta. But the real wonder is that geta exist at all.

Boots and Sneakers

Rice farmers who wore geta for centuries now wear leg-length rubber boots into the paddies. Diminishing use of the kimono and the yukata, a kind of kimono, both of which require the wearing of geta, has also reduced demand. Young people, who traditionally wore geta, now wear sneakers. Dirt, streets have given way to pavement, and the impact of geta on pavement is hard on the feet.

People still wear geta to the public bath house, but public bath houses are disappearing. Nearly all new houses and apartments have bathrooms. The clomp-clomp-clomp of geta, once considered an aesthetic sound, nowadays spurs complaints in crowded urban neighborhoods.

Nonetheless, geta survive. And Ochiai and others in the business still see a role for geta in modern society — for practical reasons. According to Ochiai, the exercise that the front part of the foot gets while walking in geta — which it does not get in shoes — prevents feet from tiring.

Few Japanese are likely to have thought much about why geta survive, but the main reason appears to be simply that geta are so Japanese, so much a part of the culture. Everywhere in Japan one sees the effect of the geta tradition, even when geta are not involved. Nearly every clerk in every ward office in Tokyo goes to work in shoes but changes at the office into one of a number of varieties of sandals — all of which trace their origins to the open-top geta. So, too, do office workers who do not meet visitors or clients. Even military men in dress uniform sometimes wear sandals in their offices.

Production Down

Nonetheless, Ochiai said that he wonders whether he should encourage his son to succeed him as the fourth generation in the business. In 1955, he said, the geta-makers of Yuki produced 3.6 million pairs of geta — 4½ times last year's production.

Ordinary geta are priced between \$14 and \$22, while cheap ones cost little as \$4. Geta lovers say that the wooden clogs last longer than shoes. And some enjoy wearing geta long enough to have their feet wear imprints in the wood. They take their geta back to the dealers to have the supporting teeth replaced, like having flat shoes put on old shoes.

More and more young people are beginning to wear geta with blue jeans and T-shirts. And although some have resolved to end their geta manufacturing business with their generation, other geta makers in Yuki already have lined up their sons to carry on the business.

© Los Angeles Times



Compagnie de Danse Populaire interprets regional dances.

Folk Dancing

A Bourree for a Bastille Day Ball

By Lynn Payer

PARIS (IHT) — Bastille Day brings out the dancing instinct in the French, but probably the best folk dancing in Paris on Saturday will be performed at the Palais de Glace by the Compagnie de Danse Populaire Francaise.

Shuffled bourrees from central France, graceful farandoles from Provence, intense circle dances from Brittany, Alsatian waltzes — all will be performed by the group's dancers, singers and musicians, who, while amateur, are the nearest thing France has to a professional folk troupe. There is some speculation, in fact, that the company may receive the designation of a national folk ballet. France has none.

"Nobody earns a sou" said Michelle Blaise, who with her husband, Michel, directs the company. She supplements her husband's income as a special education teacher by teaching dance, both in schools and to adults. She does most of the research, both on dances and costumes, as well as the choreography. Her husband designs costumes and takes care of the paperwork as well as dancing in the company. Dancers who can sew make most of the costumes, and box office receipts go to pay expenses.

When the company was formed in 1965, Mrs. Blaise already had traveled extensively in the French

provinces, where local dancers had taught her what they knew. She has gone over the descriptions of local dances in the writings of George Sand, Madame de Sevigne and others as well as texts conserved at the Centre National de Recherches Scientifiques.

For costume research, Mrs. Blaise said that it is better to go to the Musée des Arts et Traditions Populaires in Paris than to depend too much on what people in the provinces say. "People can tell you what their parents and grandparents wore, but nothing prior to that," she said. The brilliantly colored costumes worn during the Breton dances of the company's current repertoire, for example, tend to shock people who associate Brittany with black attire.

Astounding Colors

"In the museum, you can see the astounding colors used in the 'golden age' of folk costumes, around 1830 to 1860. After that, with the coming of the 19th century, several national and world wars, black came into fashion and has influenced 20th-century ideas of the proper folk costume."

French folk dancing, like French cuisine, tends to be regional rather than national, a fact that may explain why there is no national folk ballet. In Brittany, for example, most dances are circular, with the

steps varied; in central France basic step, the *pas de bas*, is heavy, stuffed, choreographed into elaborate terms. In Provence, two measures, classical ballet and tary, are seen.

"The classical influence has come from Italian dancers who penetrated the 17th century, and the 19th, when educated military men tried to dance," Mrs. Blaise said. As to why the different dances as they do, Mrs. Blaise theorizes, move in any fashion. "It has been believed until just recently, lay of the land had a lot to do with it — for example, that poor plains, who had lots of would have slow and was and that in the mountain dancing space was at a jump, there would be more jumping," she said. "But a of mine recently told me: one has just published a saying this isn't so."

"I personally think it is do with the physical and differences of the various Basques, Catalans and Provençals are very light on their feet most as if they were spring their dances reflect this."

A Difference

The Blaises feel there is a difference between dancing for pleasure and dance audience. Their spectacles, with elaborate and changed costumes and al street scenes reminiscent of a comedy or opera. T. refine dances to make, integrating. "Some of a single step performed an hour, which wouldn't be interesting to watch, so we few steps and then move next dance," Mrs. Blaise said. These concessions to have left the company open from folklore purists, whom go so far as to main regional dances should not be formed by anyone not a region. The Blaises respect the company does not see the conservateur of the d "that is the role of th itself," Mrs. Blaise said — their transmitter.

She said that the "folklore" is somewhat put-down in France, does not appear in the name of the "partly because with the plaire we emphasize that es, music and costumes tions of the people, but p cause of the comotat "folklore." When everybody understands, maybe we'll the name."

The Compagnie de Danse Populaire Francaise is performing on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the Palais de Glace, Rond Champs-Elysees, at 9:30. Saturday's performance will be a ball folk for Tickets are priced at 40, 3 for groups — 25 francs.

Crime

2 Stabs Make It Murder

By Robert Musel

LONDON (UPI) — In films or on television, the dazed heroine stabs her wicked husband repeatedly but is only freed in the big courtroom scene because she was emotionally upset at the time and didn't know what she was doing.

That may be all right before the cameras, but forensic scientists do not have the freedom of scriptwriters. So M.A. Green of the University of Leeds has made a study of what he calls "stab-wound dynamics" and reported it in the Journal of the Forensic Science Society.

Green did not undertake his research with entertainment in mind. Stabbing has become one of the most frequent methods of assault and killing in many places in the world; the doctor's concern was to establish, for the benefit of pathologists who might have to testify in court, how to elicit as much information as possible from an examination of the wound.

In Green's own area of Leeds, there used to be an average of five stab wounds a year, now there are about 20. "And our hospital colleagues see many times that number of nonfatal injuries each month," he said. "The majority of these injuries are inflicted in domestic circumstances with different varieties of kitchen knives. A large minority are inflicted on the street with some form of sheath knife or pocket knife."

Forensic research — applying medicine to legal concerns — is no field for the faint of heart. Green conducted a series of experiments with cadavers that showed that it takes very little pressure to penetrate the chest with a knife thrust from six inches away.

"The presence of clothing considerably increases the thrust required, but even so, a short, sharp weapon only requires the sort of force that can be applied with finger and thumb alone," he said.

"Once the skin has been breached it is almost impossible to stop the knife until it is arrested by contact of the point with underlying bone, or contact of the hilt with skin or clothing."

The ideal weapon — scriptwriters, please note — is "a short, thin-bladed knife, with a stiff

blade about three inches in length," Green said. "Many lock knives and sheath knives fall into this group."

The ornamental daggers favored by mystery writers require far greater force, he said, and many domestic knives, especially cheap bread knives, broke or bent in his experiments on cadavers. Penetration of the skin was also more difficult with commando knives, German dress daggers and other large, rigid knives.

Accidents May Happen

He said that experiments showed that it was quite possible for a stabbing to result from stumbling while carrying a knife; thus, he said, a defense that a stabbing was accidental is often credible in court. In a repeated stabbing, of course, it is presumably not.

Green said that with every knife tested — from those with short, sharp blades to those with thick, heavy blades — it was far more difficult to withdraw a knife from the body than to plunge one into it.

Rocking and twisting was frequently needed to remove the larger knives from dead bodies," he said, ruining many a murder novel. "The difficulties encountered in extracting knives from clothed bodies suggest that the infliction of two or more stab wounds requires considerable effort and that the assailant quite frequently must be aware of what he is doing while he is doing it."

Sharps and Flats

PARIS — Clark Terry and his big band are at the Chateaux des Lanchettes through July 14 for two shows nightly at 8 and 10 p.m. The following day, Monday, July 15, at 8 and 10 p.m. The Tony Williams quartet will be at the Palais de l'Oratoire at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, July 16, and at 8 and 10 p.m. on Wednesday, July 17. The following day, Thursday, July 18, at 8 and 10 p.m. The Tony Williams quartet will be at the Palais de l'Oratoire at 8 p.m. on Thursday, July 19, and at 8 and 10 p.m. on Friday, July 20. The following day, Saturday, July 21, at 8 and 10 p.m. The Tony Williams quartet will be at the Palais de l'Oratoire at 8 p.m. on Saturday, July 22, and at 8 and 10 p.m. on Sunday, July 23. The following day, Monday, July 24, at 8 and 10 p.m. The Tony Williams quartet will be at the Palais de l'Oratoire at 8 p.m. on Monday, July 25, and at 8 and 10 p.m. on Tuesday, July 26. 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Handwritten notes and signatures at the top of the page.

Table with multiple columns listing various financial data, including stock prices and exchange rates.

Table titled 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' listing various investment funds and their performance.

Table titled 'CROSSWORD' containing crossword puzzle clues and answers.

Table titled 'WEATHER' providing weather forecasts for various locations.

Word game section titled 'JUMBLE' with a grid of letters and instructions for playing.

Cartoon titled 'DENNIS THE MENACE' showing the character Dennis and his antics.

Cartoon titled 'PICK UP THE TAB' showing a scene in a restaurant.

Cartoon titled 'TO TOWN CRIB MULDOON' showing a scene with Muldoon.

Cartoon titled 'THE GRIMSTONES' showing a scene with the Grimstone family.

Cartoon titled 'I ALMOST DROWNED YESTERDAY' showing a scene with a man and a dog.

Bridge section titled 'BRIDGE' with a hand of cards and a commentary.

Cartoon titled 'COVER BLOWN' showing a scene with a man and a woman.

Cartoon titled 'PLANS TO MOVE' showing a scene with a man and a woman.

Cartoon titled 'MY FIRST THOUGHT' showing a scene with a man and a woman.

Cartoon titled 'THE DOG?' showing a scene with a man and a dog.

Cartoon titled 'WELL GET ANOTHER GIRL' showing a scene with a man and a woman.

Cartoon titled 'HOLD IT JOEY! BOYS DON'T HIT GIRLS' showing a scene with a man and a woman.

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Major States Sign Protocol to GATT

By Victor Eusich

GENEVA, July 11 (NYT) — The industrialized nations agreed in the Tokyo Round of negotiations today to make a major step toward creating a new international trade system by signing a protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The GATT, which was created in 1947, is the basic international trade agreement. It was signed by 23 nations and has since been joined by more than 100 other countries.

The new protocol, which was signed by 11 major industrialized nations, including the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, will be the first major revision of the GATT since its creation.

The protocol will be signed by the nations in a ceremony in Geneva today. It will be the first of a series of negotiations that will lead to a new international trade system.

The new protocol will be the first major revision of the GATT since its creation. It will be the first of a series of negotiations that will lead to a new international trade system.

an import duties averaging 4 percent on most goods. The United States, Japan, and the EEC will cut their tariffs on Canadian goods by about the same amount, Reuters reported.

Of the 75 developing countries that participated, only Argentina, Yugoslavia, and Jamaica completed the revisions of their tariff schedules in time to join them to the protocol. GATT said that many developing countries will be among the more than 20 states that will be completing their work on tariff-cutting commitments in time to incorporate them into a protocol later this year.

A series of free trade codes aimed at the elimination or reduction of administrative and other non-tariff measures that restrict imports were also an important feature of the Tokyo round agreements.

The only major issue remaining concerns the "safeguard" action that governments may take under a GATT escape clause against floods of foreign goods. Developing countries are particularly upset over the EEC's insistence on the right to apply measures selectively, which would break the traditional GATT rule that restrictions on imports must apply to all suppliers on a nondiscriminatory basis.

Participants

European Economic Community and Japan — who with the United States formed the Big 3 of Tokyo Round — Canada, Australia, Finland, Sweden and Norway are among the countries that joined their tariff reduction to the GATT protocol.

William Culbert, deputy chief of U.S. delegation to the talks, said for the Carter administration's signature was subject to approval by Congress of the Tokyo Round results.

He also announced that the United States had called for cuts in Canadian

U.S. Trade Bill Vote

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP-DJ) — The House of Representatives today passed by a margin of 395-19 legislation approving international trade agreements that the United States had negotiated with major trading partners. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Spot Oil Prices Down on Low Demand

PETERHAM, July 11 (AP-DJ) — Spot prices for crude oil and petroleum products have declined sharply since last week, because of continued absence from the market of the large oil companies.

Other reason for the decline is that "the Saudi production increase has had a dramatic psychological effect on spot markets," one crude oil trader said.

Spot prices for both crude oil and petroleum products recently have dropped as much as 20 percent.

Most sellers of Gulf light and medium gravity crudes continue to ask between \$33 and \$34 per barrel but there are no buyers willing to pay more than \$30, most sources agree. Iranian crude containing 70 percent heavy and 30 percent light is available at around \$33. A cargo of Nigerian bonny light was bought recently by a small U.S. refiner for \$36, but a trader thought that this was to meet a requirement and that the price was above the market.

The major oil companies have been out of the market since early June and there are no indications that they are planning any early re-entry. Rather than compete for incremental supplies they apparently have opted to cut back further their sales to third-party buyers of crude.

Dollar Off; Gold Eases

LONDON, July 11 (AP-DJ) — The dollar declined against European currencies and the yen today, indicating that European authorities would eventually tighten credit to curb inflation while U.S. authorities would keep to a neutral stance and pushing the U.S. economy deeper into recession.

Gold prices eased late today after a high opening as a result of taking sales and a belief in quarters that the market had not technically overbought.

London's late gold quotation was 25-29.00 an ounce, bid and down from \$291.125 at the ring and \$291.00 late yesterday. Treasury dealers said that most of the oil imports and help situation to respond to the oil's 60-percent oil-price increase was that European central banks would be parsimonious in supporting the dollar. For one, a reduction in European central bank support should bring a rise in the dollar and a corresponding rise in European currencies. This would lower the dollar's oil imports and help situation. By keeping intervention in foreign exchange market to a minimum, European central banks avoid an inflationary expansion of the money supply, dealers think the market was waiting to see whether President Carter would announce a strong energy conservation program or other measures. But the market feels that Carter has very little momentum and that he certainly put emphasis on fighting inflation ahead of the elections. Therefore, we are already starting the dollar slide, one London trader said.

Oil Products

Among oil products, spot cargo prices for gasoline, naphtha and gas oil have declined, but heavy fuel oil is strong largely because of the reported cutback in supplies from Venezuela.

Many analysts also believe that an equilibrium is being approached, if it has not been reached, in the supply-demand equation. The requirement for oil products in most consuming countries has fallen or is rising at lower rates. This is particularly marked in the United States, where inland demand for gasoline is down sharply — some sources estimate that it has fallen by as much as 10 to 15 percent — and there has been a dramatic turnaround in the country's formerly tenuous middle distillate stock position.

The market is far from unanimous, however, in its assessments of the direction that prices will take in the coming weeks. Some sources say that they are surprised that spot crude has not fallen further in response to the weakness in oil products.

Winter Wheat Seen Up 25%, U.S. Reports

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP-DJ) — The Agriculture Department today predicted the U.S. winter wheat crop, which accounts for 75 percent of all U.S. wheat, will total 1.56 billion bushels, up 25 percent from 1.25 billion bushels last year.

The corn crop is estimated at 6.66 billion bushels, down 6 percent from the record high crop of 7.08 billion bushels last year.

The Soviet Union's grain crop is estimated at 177.2 million tons, lower than previously expected and far short of last year's record level. Previously the department had estimated that the Soviet crop would fall within the range of 170 million to 210 million tons with the likelihood yields slightly above the midpoint of that range.

Trading for Deutsche marks, dollar fell to L295 DM from 300 DM. Dealers said it seems certain that the Bundesbank will raise both its discount and bank rates at tomorrow's Bundesbank Council session though readily reserve requirements will fall as is.

Meanwhile, the Bundesbank said that its net central monetary reserves rose by about 900 million in the week ended July 7. The rise presumably corresponded to the central bank's support for the dollar in roughly the period, dealers said. Dealers that in today's trading, the Bundesbank was again buying dollars, but not enough to keep the dollar from falling.

Oil Insiders Are Selling Stock

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP-DJ) — Although stocks of oil and gas companies have attracted heavy and persistent public buying in the climate engendered by product shortages and rising prices, as prices of shares have been bid up, more and more energy company insiders have been selling.

This trend emerges from a check of insider-trading documents that company officers and directors are required to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission and which are compiled weekly by Stock Research Corp., a firm that tracks public documents for its subscribers.

Records kept by Stock Research show that more than 30 insider sales by management personnel of 20 oil and gas companies have been filed with the SEC in the last five weeks while only a few purchases have been reported. Generally, for all companies, insider sales have outnumbered insider purchases by about 2-1, according to Edward Buck, head of Stock Research.

data show that insider sales of oil-related issues also were relatively numerous in April, when at least 35 reports were filed, most of them sales.

Ashland Oil has turned up most often since early April with officers and directors selling almost 80,000 shares in seven transactions, mostly at prices ranging from 42 to 44. The stock's 12-month high is 45 1/2 but the price has dropped lately. Yesterday, it closed at 40.

May-June Sales

In a three-week period in May, insider sales outnumbered buys 24-9 among oil and gas service stocks, 15-4 among natural gas producers and 23-8 among oil refining and marketing stocks.

Because insiders have some leeway on when they must file, the most recent reports tracked by the research firm through early July mostly cover transactions completed in May and early June. The

Companies Listed

Charter Co. has been sold by a couple of insiders, including a 1,915,000-share sale by Norton Simon Inc. on May 16, at a price of 17. The stock subsequently climbed to a peak of 44 1/2. But, in April, a Charter officer made what turned out to be good buys: 240 shares of common at 11 1/4 and 1,500 shares of warrants at prices ranging from 6 to 10 1/2.

Dome Petroleum was sold by five insiders in May. Other insider selling was scattered throughout the domestic, international and Canadian stock groups, and included transactions, often in modest amounts, in such companies as Standard Oil of Ohio, Superior Oil, Bow Valley Industries, Continental Oil, Exxon, Gulf, Home Oil, Tesoro Petroleum, Inesco, Husky Oil, Total Petroleum and General Exploration. Among the larger was the private sale by a director of 110,631 shares of Natomas in mid-April.

By Merging Japanese Subsidiary

Ford to Acquire 25% of Toyo Kogyo

DEARBORN, Mich., July 11 (AP-DJ) — In a long-awaited move to increase its role in the growing Asia-Pacific automotive market, Ford Motor disclosed a plan yesterday to acquire a 25-percent interest in Toyo Kogyo, Japan's third largest automaker.

The proposed transaction would give Ford an amount of Toyo Kogyo stock valued at a little more than \$400 million at recent market values.

The proposed partnership would entail merging a Ford subsidiary

into the Japanese manufacturer in exchange for Toyo Kogyo stock. Under the preliminary agreement, Toyo Kogyo, which makes Mazda cars and trucks, would receive assets that Ford values at about \$135 million.

Ford said that the transaction, if it goes through, would require the Japanese company, which has 514 million shares outstanding, to issue 171 million new shares. The Japanese company's stock was selling yesterday for about \$2.35 on the Japanese stock exchange. Although the market value of the stock that Ford would receive is more than \$400 million, the U.S. company said that it calculates the value of the shares at \$135 million, 25 percent of Toyo Kogyo's net worth.

Representation

Ford said that the transaction is subject to approval by Toyo Kogyo shareholders at a meeting in September. If approved, the merger would be effective Nov. 1 and Ford would expect to have representation on the Toyo Kogyo board in the future.

In Tokyo, Toyo Kogyo said today: "Ford Motor Co. has agreed not to seek any management role in Toyo Kogyo's operations. Both companies will seek to expand their mutual business opportunities but not at the expense of their individual and autonomous interests." The firm said that it may in the future ask Ford to have "a very limited number" of its personnel sit on Toyo Kogyo's board of directors but that under the accord no future Ford director of Toyo Kogyo would be entitled to make any commitment on behalf of the company or to represent it.

Credit Suisse Ex-Aide Dies After Sentencing

CHIASSO, Switzerland, July 11 (AP-DJ) — Ernst Kuhnmeier, a former general manager of the Credit Suisse branch in Chiasso, died yesterday of a heart attack, a week after being sentenced to four and a half years in prison for his part in the diversion of millions of dollars of deposits.

Mr. Kuhnmeier, 59, had a first attack shortly after being sentenced. He was taken to the hospital and died there after another attack yesterday. He had spent 26 months in pretrial imprisonment.

Another trader said, however, that he expected spot crude markets to firm in the next week or two as a result of several bullish influences. He said that Iran is likely to reduce its sales of spot crude to around 5 percent of production from more than 10 percent. Additionally, Petroleum Argus, an oil price newsletter, reported earlier this week that British Petroleum had reduced further its crude oil sales to third parties. Both developments will force buyers deprived of crude oil into the spot market, the trader said.

Ford would merge a Japanese subsidiary, Ford Industries, into the Japanese company, Ford said that the assets of Ford Industries that Toyo Kogyo would receive consist of real estate valued at about \$80 million plus \$55 million in cash that Ford would transfer to the subsidiary before turning it over to Toyo Kogyo.

Ford said that the transaction would avoid a problem that some analysts had thought might prove a major stumbling block. Other than the \$55 million that would be pumped into the sub-

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions In local currencies unless otherwise indicated			
Canada			
Noranda Mines			
2nd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	\$53.90	\$418.20	
Profits	\$6.20	\$29.00	
Per Share	2.43	1.22	
1st Half	1979	1978	
Revenue	\$100.00	\$799.30	
Profits	\$140.30	\$43.47	
Per Share	5.08	1.85	
* Directors proposed a three-for-one stock split subject to shareholders approval Aug. 16.			
Quarterly dividend increased to 70 from 60 cents a share, payable Sep. 14, record Aug. 15.			
United States			
Abbott Laboratories			
2nd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	\$417.30	\$363.00	
Profits	\$44.15	\$36.26	
Per Share	0.73	0.61	
1st Half	1979	1978	
Revenue	\$797.20	\$693.80	
Profits	\$82.64	\$68.13	
Per Share	1.37	1.14	
2nd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	\$913.80	\$751.40	
Profits	\$65.80	\$59.30	
Per Share	2.37	2.14	
CBS			
2nd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	\$13.80	\$13.80	
Profits	\$1.30	\$1.30	
Per Share	2.37	2.14	

First Half			
Revenue	\$1,740	\$1,500	
Profits	\$83.60	\$93.10	
Per Share	3.01	3.36	
Colt Industries			
2nd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	\$544.20	\$458.60	
Profits	\$31.10	\$22.72	
Per Share	2.33	1.77	
1st Half	1979	1978	
Revenue	\$1,100	\$880.10	
Profits	\$58.57	\$38.74	
Per Share	4.40	3.00	
Control Data			
2nd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	\$772.00	\$666.00	
Profits	\$37.58	\$25.48	
Per Share	2.18	1.48	
1st Half	1979	1978	
Revenue	\$1,500	\$1,300	
Profits	\$61.78	\$40.57	
Per Share	3.63	2.38	
First Int'l Bancshares			
2nd Quarter	1979	1978	
Oper. Net	\$23.90	\$19.70	
Per Share	1.21	1.00	
1st Half	1979	1978	
Oper. Net	\$46.70	\$38.80	
Per Share	2.36	1.96	
1st Half	1979	1978	
Oper. Net	\$45.90	\$38.30	
Per Share	2.32	1.93	

Weekly net asset value on July 9, 1979

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. U.S. \$67.43

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V. U.S. \$49.13

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Hidding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

U.S. Recession Seen Deeper, Longer Than Earlier Forecast

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, July 11 — The U.S. economy is headed toward a deeper and longer recession than earlier believed, the Congressional Budget Office said today.

The office's midyear report on the nation's business outlook is gloomier than one it issued last January, when it predicted a mild recession in the second half of 1979, followed by an economic recovery in 1980.

The Carter administration today also moved closer to acknowledging the possibility of recession. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal told Congress' Joint Economic Committee that, because of the oil price hikes, "the chance of a recession has been substantially increased."

The CBO now forecasts inflation for 1979 running at between 9.9 and 11.9 percent and unemployment hitting 6.4 to 7.4 percent by the end of the year. Last January, the budget office put inflation at 7 to 9 percent and unemployment at 6.2 to 7.2 percent.

Growth in 1980 is projected at 1.9 to 3.9 percent, compared to 3 to 5 percent forecast earlier. Inflation and unemployment will also remain stubbornly high in 1980, according to the budget office. Inflation is seen as slowing to 7.9 to 9.9 percent and the jobless rate would climb to 6.7 to 7.7 percent.

The Carter administration will unveil its midyear revisions of the 1979 government economic forecast tomorrow.

Administration sources who asked not to be identified said yesterday that report will probably show that a recession has already started and will last for the remainder of this year. Unemployment, the report is expected to predict, will rise from 5.6 percent in June to near 7 percent by the end of 1980.

Mr. Blumenthal told the congressional panel that one of the few bright spots on the U.S. economic horizon is a substantial improvement in the nation's overseas trade and investments position. He said the nation's current-account deficit will shrink to between \$4 billion and \$6 billion this year and could be "in balance" next year.

No Growth Gain

The budget office, which advises Congress on economic matters, also said unemployment will rise 1 to 2 percentage points above its current level by the end of 1980, meaning roughly 1 million to 2 million more workers would be without jobs.

Big Board Prices Lower

NEW YORK, July 11 (Reuters) — Heavy selling of energy shares dragged New York Stock Exchange prices lower today in active trading. Energy stocks have been a major prop under the market in recent months.

Analysts tied the weakness in the energy group to President Carter's opposition to decontrol of gasoline prices, at the pump and to the reported insider selling of energy shares.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 6.48 to 843.86 and declines led advances 865 to 566. Turnover slowed to 36.73 million shares from 39.73 million yesterday.

Late in the session, the Commerce Department reported that inventories held by U.S. businesses rose \$4.67 billion, or 1.2 percent, to a seasonally adjusted \$401.99 billion in May following a 1.4-percent rise in April. Total sales, meanwhile, rose \$8.66 billion, or 3.1 percent, in May compared with a 3.2 percent decline in April.

The inventories-to-sales ratio fell to 1.4 in May from 1.43 in April and 1.42 a year earlier.

Energy shares languished with Exxon, Mobil, Murphy Oil, Marathon Oil, Mesa Petroleum and Atlantic Richfield losing a point or more.

National Airlines spurred 6 1/2 to 46 1/2. Pan American World Airways 1/2 to 6 1/2 in active trading and Texas International Airlines 1 1/2 to 12 1/2 as the second most active American Stock Exchange issue.

None of the three traded yesterday when the Civil Aeronautics Board decided not to oppose plans by both Pan Am and Texas International to acquire National.

Volume leader Harnischfeger jumped three to 24 1/2. It said an unnamed European firm wants to buy 8.8 million of its shares for \$27.50 each. Harnischfeger had previously rejected a \$20 a share takeover bid from Pacar Inc.

American Stock Exchange prices fell sharply with the index off 2.39 at 197.83.

One congressional budget

Under the Civil Aeronautics Board's decision giving tentative approval to the proposed merger between Pan American World Airways and National Airlines, Pan Am would not be allowed to receive National's Miami-London route. Pan Am would be given an exemption to operate that route in the interim merger time span, however. The CAB said it will conduct a review to determine which airline will be awarded the Miami-London route. A report in IHT's July 11 edition indicated the Miami-London route was currently operated by Pan Am.

BANCO ARABE ESPAÑOL

المصرف العربي الاسباني

Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders
Held in Madrid on June 1st 1979

The following are extracts from the address delivered by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Abdullah A. Saudi:

- The Bank continued to reinforce its international position diversifying its services and areas of activity.
- Organization and management control systems were improved.
- Aresbank signed 37 foreign currency loans in 14 of which it acted as Manager or Co-Manager, thus making Aresbank one of the most active in Spain in this area.

- Total deposits at year end amounted to US\$ equivalent of 613 Million.
- The equity capital is 3 Billion Pesetas (equivalent to US\$ 43 Million), of which 2,250 Million Pesetas are paid-in while the remaining 750 Million will be paid-in at the end of June 1979.
- Operations related to foreign trade activities continued during the year under review at a satisfactory level.
- Net profits before taxes amounted to Pesetas 366 Million (equivalent to US\$ 5.2 Million), out of which 115.5 Million (equivalent to US\$ 1.6 Million) is to be distributed as dividends.

AUDITED BALANCE SHEET* (in thousands of USA dollars) - December 31st 1978

Mid market rate of exchange: 1 USA \$ = 69.98 Ptas.

ASSETS	LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
Cash and Bank of Spain	Demand deposits
Due from Banks:	Time deposits
Pesetas	Pesetas
Foreign currency	Foreign currency
Investment securities	Documentary credits, acceptances and guarantees per contra
Loans	Warranty deposits
Customer liability for documentary credits, acceptances and guarantees	Accrued interest payable
Bank premises and equipment	Income taxes
Accrued interest and other income receivable	Other liabilities
Other assets	
	SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
	- Share capital
	- Legal reserve
	- Investment reserve
	- Retained earnings

MEMORANDUM ACCOUNTS

CREDIT NATIONAL
Emprunt obligataire

U.S. \$75,000,000 1978/1986 à taux d'intérêt variable.

Le taux d'intérêt applicable pour les six mois précédant le 12 juillet 1979, est fixé par le référentiel à 11% annuellement.

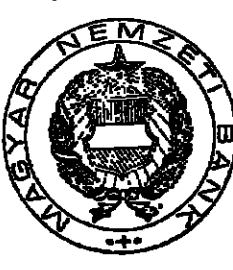
NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close

12 Month Stock	High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock	High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock	High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock	High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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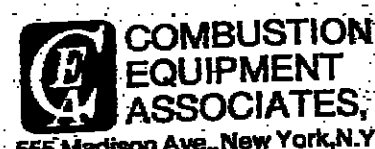
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304	HATFEE	72	4.5	4.3	177	173	134
305	HATFEE	72	4.5	4.3	177	173	134
306	HATFEE	72	4.5	4.3	177	173	134
307	HATFEE	72	4.5	4.3	177	173	134
308	HATFEE	72	4.5	4.3	177	173	134
309	HATFEE	72	4.5	4.3	177	173	134
310	HATFEE	72	4.5	4.3	177	173	134
311	HATFEE	72	4.5	4.3	177	173	134
312	HATFEE	72	4.5	4.3	177	173	134
313	HATFEE	72	4.5	4.3	177	173	134
314	HATFEE	72	4.5	4.3	177	173	134
315	HATFEE	72	4.5	4.3	177	173	134
316	HATFEE	72	4.5	4.3	177	173	134
317	HATFEE	72	4.5	4.3	177	173	134
318	HATFEE	72	4.5	4.3	177	173	

(Continued on Page 9)

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

	High	Low	Cl
1383 Reichhold	51 3/4	13 1/2	1

**INTERNATIONAL BANK
FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT**
Washington, D.C.

100,000,000 Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1979, due 1991

7 3/4% p.a., payable annually on July 1
100 1/4% on July 1, 1991 at par
at all German stock exchanges

WORLD BANK

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

es Stock	High	Low	Cl
962 Bnk Mort	\$24 3/4	24 1/4	

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
also for
Deutsche Bank Berlin
Aktiengesellschaft

Commerzbank
Aktiengesellschaft
also for
Berliner Commerzbank
Aktiengesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Baden-Württembergische Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Official morning and afternoon fix
London and Paris, opening and closing
as Turkish.

Landesbank	Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Vereinsbank	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers vormals Hans W. Petersen	Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank – Deutsche Unionbank G.m.b.H.	Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
Halbbaum, Maier & Co. AG – Landkreditbank	Hardy & Co. GmbH	Delbrück & Co. DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank Conrad Hinrich Donner
		Hamburgische Landesbank – Girozentrale – Georg Hauck & Sohn

PYE HOLDINGS LIMITED

	von der Heydt-Kersten & Söhne	Bankhaus Hermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft
Pratz	Landesbank Saar Girozentrale	Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein Girozentrale
	B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.	National-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
ank	Oldenburgische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
	Gebr. Röchling Bank	Karl Schmidt Bankgeschäft
, Hengst & Co.	Schwäbische Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Simonbank Aktiengesellschaft
	Trinkaus & Burkhart	Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
ann, Wirtz & Co.	Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft	Württembergische Kommunale Landesbank Girozentrale

